

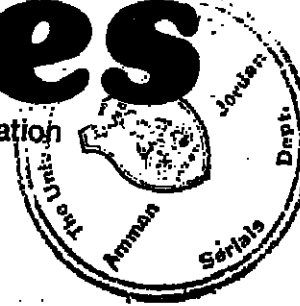
Jalloud threatens Lebanon MNF

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Libya's Major Abdul Salam Jalloud was quoted Monday as saying that the Multi-National Force (MNF) in Lebanon would be target of guerrilla raids if it did not withdraw in the course of this year. In an interview with the Kuwaiti News Agency, the Libyan second-in-command predicted that 1984 would be the year of the withdrawal of the four-nation force from Beirut as well as the "downfall of (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan." Maj. Jalloud pledged his country will work together with Syria and in alliance with the Soviet Union to "bring about a qualitative change in the (Middle East) region from a strategic point of view." He said: "If those (the multinational) forces will not withdraw, they will suffer painful blows from the Lebanese resistance." Maj. Jalloud denied any Libyan involvement in the recent attacks against the U.S. contingent to the peace force which also comprises units from Italy, France and Britain.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: جريدة سياسية عربية مستقلة، تُنشر من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



Arab architecture show opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the Duke of Gloucester jointly opened an exhibition of Arab architecture in London, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. The exhibition runs until Feb. 17 at the Royal Institute of British Architects headquarters and was mounted by the London-based Arab-British Chamber of Commerce, set up in 1975 to promote Arab-British trade. Prince Hassan and the Duke of Gloucester, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, attended the opening. The centrepiece of the display is a specially commissioned table model of the seventh century Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, an early example of Arab architecture. Photographs, models and artefacts displayed to capture the mood of the Islamic World draw the visitor through the main elements of a traditional Arab city — mosque, school, palace, fortress, market and domestic architecture.

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Israelis turn back Shawa at crossing

AMMAN (J.T.) — Israeli occupation authorities Monday banned Rashad Al Shawa, former mayor of Gaza in the occupied territories, from crossing into the East Bank, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Shawa was coming to Amman to congratulate His Majesty King Hussein on his recovery from a stomach ulcer two weeks ago when he was stopped at the King Hussein Bridge and turned back. Petra added.

Arafat heads for Senegal

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat left Tunis Monday for Dakar to pay an official two-day visit to Senegal, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said. The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) agreed to the visit when he met President Abdou Diouf of Senegal during the recent Islamic summit in Casablanca.

Meese named new U.S. law chief

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Attorney General William French Smith has resigned and President Reagan will nominate White House Counselor Edwin Meese to replace him, the White House announced Monday. It said in a statement that Smith, who has been attorney general since Reagan took office in January 1981, submitted his resignation in a private meeting with Reagan last Wednesday.

Smith resigns, page 8

Libyan diplomat in critical condition

ROME (R) — Libya's top diplomat in Italy, who was shot outside his home on Saturday, is still in critical condition, hospital doctors said Monday. Ammar Al Taggazy, 43, was hit by three bullets in the abdomen, shoulder and head. A hitherto unknown group called "Al Forkan" (Arabic for "the volcano") said in London Sunday it was responsible.

Shamir warns Bonn against arms sales

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — On the eve of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Israel, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed concern Monday over West German military co-operation with Saudi Arabia. "We cannot permit German weapons to be deployed by Arab armies against the Jewish state," Mr. Shamir told the West German magazine Stern in an interview.

Australia uncertain over Sinai force

CAIRO (A.P.) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden indicated Monday the Labour government was still undecided whether to pull the country's 1100-man contingent out of the 10-nation multi-national peace force in the Sinai Peninsula.

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King optimistic Jordan-PLO talks will produce results

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday expressed hope that the forthcoming Jordanian-Palestinian meetings will produce good results.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Television programme "Panorama", the King said he was optimistic that the two sides will find a way to resume joint responsibility for the Jordanian and the Palestinian people. The two sides are threatened by Israeli aggression, he said, and should sit together and work in total freedom from pressures in the best interests of both peoples and in the interest of peace.

King Hussein pointed out that Israel was moving rapidly to gobble up Arab territories under its control and it is trying to introduce demographic changes in the occupied Arab land. The situation is one of despair as far as the Arab inhabitants are concerned, he said. King Hussein said the situation in Lebanon was very ominous and he believed that Lebanon was divided and the lives of 300,000 Palestinians living in that country

were in danger.

Referring to the situation in the Gulf, the King said the economic conditions there are forcing expatriates to leave and return to Jordan. He also said this country is threatened because Israel has attempted over a long period of time to say that the Palestinian problem could be resolved on other than Palestinian soil. All these, the King said, "are sufficient reasons for us (Jordanians and Palestinians) to sit together and work out a plan to face challenges." He said Palestinian rights are on Palestinian soil and Jordanians and Palestinians alike, have a direct responsibility in concerted efforts "to bring our cause before the

world in an adequate manner and to act to save our people before it is too late."

In answering a question whether he was prepared to negotiate on the basis of the Camp David accords, the King said he would never do that because he has rejected the agreements.

King Hussein described the Reagan initiative of 1982 as a courageous attempt, but it has many vague areas and anyway the initiative was killed by Israel.

On the reconvening of the Jordanian Parliament, King Hussein said it was to resume democratic life in the country. He expressed hope that the parliament will reflect the aspirations and feelings of

the two Jordanian and Palestinian people.

Asked on the possibility of negotiating with the Israeli Labour Party if it is returned to power, King Hussein said, that he hopes the differences in views between the ruling (Likud) bloc and the Labour Party will make changes in the public opinion of Israel and it will be an interesting development to see the words of the Labour Party materialise.

In reply to question on Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, King Hussein said they were illegally built there and constitute an obstacle to peace. A solution to the whole Palestine issue should cover the settlements as

well as the Arab properties in Israel, he said.

Asked if Jews and Arabs can live in peace together, King Hussein said this can be done but not on the West Bank alone.

Asked on the prospects of Jordan recognising Israel, he said that recognition is implicit in Jordan's acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, but in the context of a comprehensive peace.

Recognition can take place provided that Arab rights are also recognised, he said.

Full text of the interview will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.



Parliament expresses full support for Hussein's directives to government

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Monday expressed full support for His Majesty King Hussein's call for joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves in Middle East peace efforts and pledged to work under the King's directives.

The Upper (Senate) and the Lower Houses were replying to a speech from the throne by the King last week to a joint session of parliament.

The Senate and the Lower House, whose respective speakers and members were received in separate audiences Monday, also pledged to carry out the King's directives on issues concerning various Middle East issues including the Gulf war and the Lebanese conflict.

'One family, one nation'

Relations between Jordanians and Palestinians have emerged as those of one family, one people and one nation over the years of continued joint existence and progress, the Senate said in its reply.

The Senate emphasised that the "Palestinian cause has been, and will remain to be, a Jordanian cause," and pledged to work towards a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict under the directives of the King as outlined in his speech.

The King, who was addressing a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament last Monday, pledged to work in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in efforts to secure peace in the Middle East.

The Senate's reply to the King, prepared by a special committee, also pledged to continue to support Iraq in its war with Iran and:

called on Tehran to respond to peace efforts.

The Upper House, which was represented at its meeting with the King by its Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and members, reiterated support for Lebanon's unity and called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli and all foreign forces from that country.

The Senate also endorsed calls for Egypt's speedy return to the Arab fold, which "is essential for the Arab Nation as it is vital for Egypt itself."

It expressed full support for the King's pledge to strengthen the Jordanian Armed Forces in terms of number as well as modern equipment.

Following are major excerpts from the Senate's reply to the King:

"The Upper House of Parliament is honoured to extend to you its feelings of gratitude and appreciation for the wise steps you have adopted to restore normal parliamentary life and institutions in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The House sees that this wise measure opens wide avenues for constructive intellectual interaction, fruitful consultations and participation of the people in government and responsibility. "Parliamentary life, which has been a prominent feature of our political structure, had been intrinsically provided for in the Holy Koran.

"The Senate has heard the royal inaugural speech of the first regular session of the tenth parliament. Your concern for the progress and prosperity of your people is quite evident in all aspects of advancement in the country.

"In your speech, you reflected your faith in the nation and its causes — a faith which has grown with

your experience and that has been inherited from your forefathers. You have faith in the unity of the nation, its freedom and independence. The Great Arab Revolt has always been alive in your mind and heart, and Palestine and its just cause have been deep-rooted in you.

"The Palestinian cause has been, and will always be, our cause. It lives in our conscience and is alive with us in our everyday life. It affects our future plans on the national and individual levels. To respond to its requirements is a full compliance with our Arab affiliation and concern. We are most anxious to care for bridging rifts among brothers and securing Arab solidarity, which has been a prominent directive to the new government by Your Majesty.

'Majority opinion'

"In consequence to our geographical position, we are in the heart of events in the Arab arena. This doubles our responsibilities and duties, and urges us to work towards joint Arab action, either through contacts among Arab capitals or by activity at the Arab League and its related bodies and conferences.

"This necessitates changes in the Arab League Charter and its working programmes in accordance with new circumstances and needs to give ample value to majority opinion.

"The ties between Jordan and Palestine are embodied in the Hashemite leadership, and have been simultaneously deepened throughout history. The Jordanians and Palestinians have emerged over the years of their joint existence into one family.

(Continued on page 3)

Junblatt renews call for Gemayel resignation

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt Monday night reiterated his demand that Lebanese President Amin Gemayel resign.

"We will not participate with President Gemayel in any government or formula because we are not ready to cover the crimes of

the Falangist Party," Mr. Junblatt told reporters in Damascus.

"I therefore repeat my request to Amin Gemayel to resign before he destroys Lebanon through his foolish policies," he said.

Before becoming head of state in 1982, the president was a prominent member of the predominantly Maronite Falangist

Party, founded and still headed by his father.

The Jordan Times and Al Ra'i Sunday quoted Mr. Junblatt as saying he wanted Gemayel to resign. He was also quoted in Damascus Sunday night as saying he wanted Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and his ministers to resign.

The leader of the predominantly-Druze PSP has called for Mr. Wazzan's resignation several times before but until Sunday never demanded that the president step down.

PSP gunners, who often engage the Lebanese army in artillery duels, shelled the presidential palace on Saturday.

Lebanese villagers protest against Israeli detention

BEIRUT (R) — Residents of the southern Lebanese village of Halousieh occupied the local mosque for a third day Monday in protest at the detention of their prayer leader by Israeli forces, travellers from the area said.

They said Israeli troops backed by a helicopter and 10 armoured vehicles stormed the village, 12 kilometres northeast of Tyre, on Saturday morning after an overnight attack on a nearby Israeli post.

Beirut newspapers said Imam Sheikh Abbas Harb was among 16 people arrested by the Israelis.

Residents said the Israelis bulldozed the imam's house.

A United Nations spokesman in South Lebanon confirmed the Israeli operation but could not pro-

vide any details or confirm that Sheikh Abbas was among those detained.

The Beirut newspaper As Safir said the Israelis had cut off water and power supplies to the village.

The An Nahar newspaper quoted an unnamed woman villager as saying the Israelis brought the imam back to Halousieh and beat him in the main square on Sunday before taking him away again.

Several villages and hamlets around Halousieh staged a general strike to protest the siege and the arrest of Sheikh Abbas.

Reporters said dozens of people were taken by helicopters from Halousieh after being apprehended by the Israelis for questioning.

Kuwait receives threats

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, has said his country had received threats demanding the release of suspects arrested following a spate of bomb attacks in the Gulf state last month.

Local newspapers said the Emir made the comment to editors accompanying him on his return from the Islamic summit meeting in Casablanca, Morocco last week.

They said he did not disclose the source of the threats, but said they would not weaken Kuwait's determination.

"We shall not bow to terrorism or to those who stand behind it," the newspapers quoted him as saying.

At least five people were killed in the blasts on Dec. 12, which hit the American and French embassies, Kuwait airport and other government buildings.

The daily newspaper Al Ra'i Al Aam said Monday about 1100 people had been detained and were being interrogated in connection with the attacks.

A total of 21, mostly Iraqis and Lebanese, will go on trial soon, officials have said.

Responding to a question, Sheikh Jaber said, "No, I will not commute whatever (death) sentences against the defendants. I will approve whatever penalty the State Security Court might hand down. Kuwait's security comes first."

'Mubarak to visit Jordan and Iraq in February'

AMMAN (J.T.) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit Jordan and Iraq in February, the first visit by an Egyptian president to those countries since the Arab boycott of Egypt in 1979. Associated Press quoted informed sources as saying Monday.

They said that Mr. Mubarak would meet His Majesty King Hussein and express his support for a resumption of a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. No exact date for the visit was given.

The sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said Mr. Mubarak's visit would take place on his return from a scheduled trip to Iraq.

Their report came one day after

Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh visited Egypt and gave Mr. Mubarak a message dealing with bilateral relations and with last week's Islamic summit conference decision to invite Egypt to return to the Muslim fold.

Egypt was expelled from the Islamic conference and the Arab League after the late President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David accords with Israel in 1979.

But last month Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), visited Cairo for the first time in four years, and a senior Saudi official met with Mr. Mubarak last week for the first time since the break.

'Sensitive' U.S. study reveals UNESCO pullout moves

LONDON (R) — A confidential State Department review of UNESCO shows President Reagan's decision to quit the U.N. body was vigorously opposed by many U.S. diplomats and professional groups, the Guardian newspaper said Monday.

Washington announced last month it would quit UNESCO — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation — arguing it had politicised virtually every subject it dealt with, shown hostility towards the basic institutions of a free society and demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion.

The Guardian said documents obtained by its Washington cor-

respondent made clear that the battle against the Paris-based body was mounted by a small group of Republican Party appointees within the State Department.

It said the memorandum, marked "sensitive — confidential," was sent to Secretary of State George Shultz on Dec. 16, two weeks before the United States formally announced that it would leave UNESCO from the end of 1984.

The review was drafted by Assistant Secretary of State Gregory Newell and included a survey of opinion among 13 federal agencies and 77 American missions overseas, the Guardian said.

Palestinians agree on PLO-Jordan dialogue but seek mechanism for success

Recently in Tunis, Jordan Times Staff Reporter Lamis K. Andoni discussed with Palestinian leaders meeting there earlier this month the issue of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Cairo last month and its implications on the Palestinian front. In the second of two articles, she assesses the Palestinian leadership's views on Mr. Arafat's forthcoming talks in Jordan over joint efforts for future political moves. The first article appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times:

AMMAN — Intensified Palestinian leadership meetings in the Tunisian capital have not come up with a clear new policy of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but they have indicated a consensus on the need to resume talks with Jordan on joint political moves towards a peace settlement for the Palestinian question. This consensus, however, did not provide the mechanism for a future PLO-Jordan relation but left it for the expected talks that are supposed to resume here soon. Two communiqués issued by the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council of Fateh, the biggest Palestinian organisation led by Mr. Yasser Arafat, supported a resumption of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue.

In principle the PLO's stance on relations with Jordan has not undergone substantial changes since the last round of bilateral talks reached a deadlock last April when the Jordanian government abandoned the talks due to failure to reach an agreement. The PLO is still committed to a Palestine National Council (PNC) resolution to establish "confederal ties" with Jordan and to an Arab peace plan adopted in September 1982 at the Moroccan city of Fez. The Fez peace plan calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people: two points which the PLO still

considers to form the basis of any future political moves.

But now, and after ten months since the failure of the last round of talks, Jordan and PLO's perceptions of a basis of a settlement of the Middle Eastern question seem to have drawn closer to each other. Judging from statements by top Jordanian and Palestinian officials, both sides consider President Ronald Reagan's peace plan insufficient to provide a basis for a just and comprehensive solution.

In a recent interview His Majesty King Hussein told Jordanian Television that the Reagan initiative is practically frozen. Minister of Information Laila Sharaf told reporters last week that the U.S. has failed to fulfil the two main conditions that could decide the Jordanian government's position on the Reagan initiative. The two conditions, Mrs. Sharaf said, were to effect a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and a freeze on Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Reagan plan 'frozen'

President Reagan's initiative announced in September 1982, calls for a withdrawal of Is-

raeli troops from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank in association with Jordan. The plan excludes the PLO from playing a role in the peace process.

Both Jordan and the PLO have also called for the participation of the Soviet Union in any future peace effort. Last week Mrs. Sharaf stressed the importance of the involvement of the Soviet Union in any future peace negotiation — a demand that has been repeatedly reiterated by PLO officials. Thus both the PLO and Jordan

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seem to be in agreement regarding the Reagan plan and the role of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the strategic alliance agreement between Israel and the U.S. have brought severe condemnation from Jordan and the PLO. Commenting on the alliance pact, former Prime Minister Mudar Badran said then that it has shown that "the U.S. is no longer a mediator in the Middle East but that it has completely sided with Israel."

Yet the recent move by the Jordanian government to reconvene

parliament, suspended in 1974, was viewed by some observers as a factor that might obstruct a resumption of the bilateral talks.

The Jordanian Parliament includes 60 members that represent the East Bank and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The reconvening of parliament gave rise to speculations that such a step contradicts a resolution adopted by an Arab summit at Rabat which recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. But the Jordanian government has announced that it is purely an internal affair that has no political bearings on the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinian people. In its turn the PLO declared that it accepts the official Jordanian explanation.

In an interview with the Jordan Times Mr. Arafat said that "the reconvening of parliament is an internal affair". He expressed hope that the step bears no other political dimensions. A senior PLO official told the Jordan Times that the PLO is internally recognised as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the reconvening of parliament cannot change this fact. In short, the

PLO is determined to start fresh talks with Jordan.

PLO, Syria drift apart

There are, however, other factors including changes that have taken place on the Palestinian arena that can influence the future course of the Jordanian-PLO dialogue.

Relations between the PLO and Syria have severely deteriorated since Syria expelled Mr. Arafat last June and supported Fateh rebels against his leadership. The PLO accused Syria of "using the rebellion as a cover of a plot to destroy the PLO and create a new pro-Syrian organisation". The Fateh leadership also considers that the recent battle in the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli was actually the culmination of the conflict between the PLO and Syria and not the rebels "who were just tools in the hands of the Syrian regime".

Syria has always been opposed to co-operation between the PLO and Jordan and has been considered by many Middle Eastern observers as "a pressure factor that contributed to the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks". Thus, severed relations between

the PLO and Syria can be seen as a factor that will facilitate future PLO-Jordan talks, especially that the Fateh leadership seems determined to expel from the PLO pro-Syrian Palestinian organisations, which participated in the battle of Tripoli. These organisations include the Saiga, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, (both represented in the PLO Executive Committee) and the tiny Popular Struggle Front. But on the other hand, the two biggest Palestinian organisations after Fateh, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) call for relations with Syria. Moreover, the communiqué issued by Fateh on Jan. 14 has not shut the doors in the face of any future reconciliation between the two organisations, led by Dr. George Habash and Mr. Nayef Hawatmeh respectively, which have taken a neutral stand during the fight between Fateh and the Syrian-backed rebels in Tripoli. Positions taken by the two organisations during the Palestinian conflict have been recently described by a

(Continued on page 3)

Hassan accuses Zionists, Marxists and Khomeini supporters for violence

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan had blamed professional agitators for violence in northern Morocco and has ordered his government to drop all plans for increases in the price of basic food stuffs.

Speaking on television in the first official admission of two weeks of unrest, the King Sunday night accused Marxists, supporters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini and Zionists of distributing inflammatory documents in Morocco.

The king said there had been clashes between stone-throwing demonstrators and security forces but gave no casualty figures.

Big cities like Casablanca, Rabat, Fez, Meknes and Tangier appeared to have escaped the upsurge of rioting, except for some relatively minor incidents in which stone-throwing teenagers smashed car windshields and school windows.

There was still no official count of casualties in the smaller towns

of Nador. Al Hoceima, Tetuan and Ksar Al Kibir in the north. But unofficial sources said between 20 and 50 people had been killed and many wounded in these towns since Thursday. They said security forces had opened fire on demonstrators.

Spanish press reports put the death toll as high as 85. Travellers arriving in Rabat from the north since the riots said the towns were virtually under a state of siege, cordoned off by security forces and there was a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

The king said violence began after "a rabble of smugglers, bandits and idlers" joined schoolchildren who had been protesting against alleged increases in examination fees.

The teenagers' demonstrations snowballed into a general protest against rising prices of basic foods. The north, one of the poorest parts of the country, was worst hit.

The king said he opposed any further price increases, expected in a new austerity budget being prepared to remedy chronic deficits.

The Education Ministry announced late Sunday night that schools in Casablanca would not reopen until Wednesday.

Casablanca, a teeming city nearly three million people, most of them living in shanty towns, was hit by riots in June 1981 when an estimated 200 people died in a general strike over food price increases.

The disturbances coincided with last week's Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, but police and military security had been strengthened for the meeting and no violence was reported there.

The king recalled an earlier announcement that planned price

increases of food and other commodities would not affect the poorest sectors of the population, and said: "I ordered an inquiry to determine how many people would be exempt from the increases. When I saw the results, I decided there would be no increases in basic foodstuffs."

The Spanish News Agency EFE, quoting travellers in the Spanish enclave of Melilla on the Moroccan coast, said Saturday that more than 10 deaths were reported in Al Houceima alone.

Northern Morocco was a Spanish colony until independence in 1956 and there are extensive contacts between local Moroccans and the remaining Spanish enclaves of Melilla, nine miles (15 kilometres) from Nador, and Ceuta.

Further price increases in the staples such as bread, cooking oil and sugar were widely expected, with the government under pressure from the World Bank to impose stringent austerity measures.

New Algerian government formed

PARIS (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid Monday appointed Planning Minister Abdul Hamid Brahimi as prime minister, replacing Mohammed Benahmad Abdul Ghani, the Algerian News Agency APS said.

APS, monitored in Paris, said Mr. Abdul Ghani had been appointed minister of state to the presidency.

The government reshuffle comes after Mr. Chadli's re-election for another five-year term earlier this month.

Mr. Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim remains Foreign Minister and Mr. Belkacem Nabli remains oil minister in the new cabinet.

Dr. Brahimi, 47, is an economist with a U.S. doctorate in planning and financial management.

He fought as an officer in the Liberation Army against French colonial rule in the 1950s and early 60s and was governor of Annaba province, eastern Algeria, from 1963 to 1965.

Dr. Brahimi taught at Algiers University from 1970 to 1973 and represented the giant state oil firm Sonatrach in the United States from 1976 to 1979.

He became minister of planning in March 1979 when Mr. Chadli named his first government after succeeding the late President Houari Boumedienne.

APS said the reshuffle was aimed at strengthening cohesion in the ministerial team, along lines defined by the ruling National Liberation Front (NLF) Party at its congress last month.

Mr. Abdellah Khalef, better known as Colonel Kasbi Merbah and a former head of military security, becomes agriculture minister, replacing Mr. Salim Saadi.

Ghali urges European-PLO dialogue

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali was quoted Monday as saying Western Europe should start a dialogue with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and urge the U.S. to do the same.

In an interview with ruling National Democratic Party's weekly newspaper Mayo, Mr. Ghali said the European Community (E.C.) should also encourage Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to resume talks on a joint approach to Middle East peace.

"We ask Europe to encourage moderation in both Israel and the Arab World, to support and encourage talks between the PLO and Jordan, start a dialogue with the PLO leadership at the highest

level and urge the U.S. to conduct a similar dialogue," he said. Washington refuses to talk to the PLO unless it recognises Israel and renounces "terrorism."

Mr. Ghali said the E.C. could contribute positively towards peace in the Middle East if it offered guarantees to all interested parties throughout peace negotiations.

These guarantees should be in the form of a "European physical presence" in both the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip throughout negotiations and the subsequent transitional stage, he said.

He did not say whether he meant that troops from the 10 E.C. member states should be involved.

Mr. Ghali said he hoped the

European Community would adopt a unified plan for political action in the Middle East because time was not on the side of peace or moderation.

"We expect a more active role from the E.C. to push forward the peace process," he said.

He did not say whether he meant that troops from the 10 community states should be involved.

Mr. Ghali said he hoped the community would adopt a unified plan for political action in the Middle East because time was not on the side of peace or moderation.

"We expect a more active role from the European Community to push forward the peace process," he said.

Iraq calls for joint data bank for non-aligned countries

JAKARTA (R) — Iraq Monday called for a joint data bank for non-aligned countries as preparations got under way for the first conference of their information ministers, due to start on Thursday.

Mr. Latif Nassif Al-Jassem, Iraq's information minister, told a preparatory meeting the conference should set up a team of experts to discuss the idea of a joint data bank.

Information ministers from 14 countries, including India, Egypt, Cuba, Yugoslavia and host nation Indonesia, opened a meeting of their inter-governmental council Monday to set the agenda for the conference, which is aimed at promoting a new world information order.

Mr. Jassem, chairman of the council, also called for greater cooperation from the telecommunications authorities in non-aligned nations in setting lower tariffs for Third World news

agencies. He said this would enable them to compete more effectively with the international news agencies of the United States, Britain and France which many non-aligned countries have accused of unjustly dominating the flow of world news.

Mr. Bachir Toulal of Tunisia, chairman of the non-aligned news agencies pool, said in his report to the council the telecommunications authorities would not lose money by cutting tariffs since the volume of traffic would increase.

The pool grouped 50 news agencies, 10 of which acted as distributors, and put out 20,000 words a day, he told reporters.

Giving the example of the recent food price riots in Tunisia, he accused the major international news agencies of sensationalist reporting.

But he said the media in non-aligned countries were also to

blame for preferring reports from world news agencies to those of non-aligned agencies, which he admitted still had many weaknesses.

They were trying to improve the quality of their news and step up transmission speed, but needed the cooperation of telecommunications authorities to achieve this, Mr. Toulal said.

The conference is expected to attract delegations from more than 50 countries.

Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Information, Vukobratovic, told reporters after the meeting the conference might end with an appeal to world media to achieve the aims of the conference, but said nothing had yet been agreed.

He stressed that the conference was not trying to set up a monopoly, impede press freedom or the free flow of information "but rather to act in a way that the free flow will become as much as possible a two-way street."

Afghanistan condemns Casablanca summit

NEW DELHI, India (A.P.) — The government of Afghanistan, accusing the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Countries of following the U.S. line, said Sunday it considered "null and void" the Casablanca summit resolution on the Afghan crisis.

An official statement released by the Bakhtar Government News Agency and broadcast by Kabul Radio said the OIC "shamelessly interfered" in the Afghanistan's internal affairs by denouncing the Soviet military presence in the landlocked southwest Asian country.

The statement accused Washington and London of "plotting" to split the Muslim World by cre-

ating dissensions in the OIC. It criticised the decision at the recent summit in Casablanca, Morocco, to readmit Egypt, "which has done great harm to the Islamic World," to the organisation.

Afghanistan was expelled from the OIC after the April, 1978, coup in Kabul that installed the country's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki.

A Muslim fundamentalist leader, Burhanuddin Rabbani, led a delegation of representatives from seven Afghan guerrilla groups to last week's summit.

The statement said the Afghan regime respected Islam and permitted all religious activity

Arab Parliamentary Union begins meetings in Sana'a

SANA'A (R) Delegates to the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) meeting here heard warnings from North Yemen Monday that the Arab World was experiencing "the ugliest of imperialist plots and intrigues."

Addressing the opening of the three-day meeting, North Yemen's Vice-President Abdul-Karim Al Arashi, who is also head of the People's Council, said the session was being held under "complicated conditions at both the Arab and international levels."

"This imposes enormous responsibilities and duties on you all, which you should shoulder in this critical stage where our nation is facing the ugliest of imperialist

plots and intrigues," Mr. Arashi said.

Among countries not represented at the APU gathering are Morocco, whose parliament has been dissolved, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Libya and Mauritania.

Egypt's membership in the union has been suspended since Cairo signed its 1974 peace treaty with Israel.

Following the opening session Monday, delegates began discussing the agenda, including ways to forge Arab solidarity, coordination of stands for the inter-parliamentary union meeting in Geneva in April and approval of last year's budget and the draft budget for this year.

Iran warns U.S. against 'adventures'

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian leaders warned the United States Monday against any "adventure" after warnings from Washington that the United States might make pre-emptive strikes to prevent suicide attacks on its forces.

President Ali Khamenei said Iran would reply to any "adventures" in the region, while the speaker of Iran's parliament said if such "adventures" took place, U.S. interests throughout the region would be at risk.

According to Tehran Radio, Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told parliament: "It appears from various world news media reports that the U.S. is about to start a new adventure in the region."

"The pretext is that planes flown by suicide pilots — according to them (the U.S.) of course — are planning to attack their vessels in the Mediterranean and elsewhere."

The leaders in the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon had announced they might take preventive measures. "We consider these moves as adventurous actions. If such adventures come about, then, truly, U.S. interests all over the region will be endangered," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

Mr. Shultz said Sunday the U.S. might strike to forestall suicide attacks on its ships off Lebanon and in the Gulf. U.S. officials said foreign planes and ships had been warned to stay at least five miles distant from U.S. vessels.

Mr. Rafsanjani said either the United States was having nightmarish delusions, or there was a "plot to stop this profound Islamic movement making its mark in the Western parts of the Islamic world" — an apparent reference to Lebanon.

He said specifically that U.S. interests would be endangered by

any "adventures in Lebanon, Syria or elsewhere."

Mr. Khamenei told veterans, from the warfront with Iraq, Monday that the United States "is afraid of direct confrontation with the Islamic revolution."

"A U.S. confrontation with the Islamic revolution will destroy all U.S. interests in the region," the president said.

In a reference to what he called "the self-sacrificial spirit in our combatants," Mr. Khamenei said: "This self-sacrificial spirit is a value that cannot be understood by materialistic people... all the plans of the superpowers to strike blows at the Islamic Republic have failed because they have failed to understand this self-sacrificial spirit."

Mr. Khamenei said Iran would continue to propagate its revolution, adding: "Islam is a power that can lead people to victory, happiness and glory."

Kyprianou holds talks in Greece

ATHENS (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus met Greek leaders Monday to discuss a new initiative he has made to end the 10-year-old division of the island into Greek and Turkish sectors.

Two weeks ago Mr. Kyprianou made what many here regard as a last-chance proposal to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

His plan is reported to force a federal, demilitarised Cyprus with the Turkish minority, making up 18 per cent of the population, occupying a quarter rather than its present third of the island.

Political commentators here say Greek and Greek-Cypriot diplomatic activity must bear fruit soon or the island's division will become entrenched.

By Galina Vromen

Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel is spending millions of dollars in a search for oil that could transform its economy, but still produces less in a year than most of its Arab neighbours pump in a day.

Its three-decade search has attracted a gamut of speculators — from international oil companies to religiously inspired Christians convinced the biblical land of milk and honey must also have oil.

Investors are exploring Palestine's Mediterranean coastal waters, desert sands and the hills of Galilee as well as the occupied West Bank for signs of oil.

They have bored as far as six kilometres underground and dug an elaborate tunnel to reach under the ruins of a crusader fortress in the coastal town of Caesarea.

But Israeli wells, which produce about 90,000 barrels a year, pro-

vide less than one per cent of the state's oil needs.

In 1983, oil investment reached \$65 million, with 25 million dollars going directly to the government and Israel's National Oil Company, and the rest to other investors.

Israel's oil situation has not always been so dismal. In 1955, fields near the Mediterranean port of Ashdod started producing oil and in the late 1970s wells in occupied Sinai provided about a quarter of the state's need.

But the Ashdod fields today are running dry and the Sinai fields were returned to Egypt under the 1979 peace treaty between the two countries.

Israel still gets about 40,000 barrels a day from the Sinai but now pays Egypt for the oil.

It spent about \$1.66 billion on fuel imports in 1982, the last year for which government figures are available.

"The reasons we're not finding

oil is because there isn't much and some of what there is appears to be in Tel Aviv, where we can't drill," said Moshe Goldberg, oil adviser to the Energy Ministry and a geologist.

Indeed, one of the productive wells at Ashdod was dug about 150 metres from a residential area after a permit to drill in the middle of the street was turned down. Another two wells have been built in the congested Tel Aviv suburb of Bat Yam.

Other promising drilling spots have not been tested because they are located on ancient ruins, Mr. Goldberg added.

About 30 companies have received government licences to explore for oil in Israel and the West Bank.

Some are newly created firms which took advantage of a local stock market boom last year to raise money for oil speculation. One is owned by a devout bap-

tist from Texas, Andrew Sorrel, who has so far spent \$7 million in the belief that the Bible points to oil in Palestine.

Religious Jewish investors, also convinced that God's promised land must have oil, have poured money into drilling.

In the past, the American Superior Oil Company, functioning under the name Neptune, explored in Israeli-controlled Sinai. A geologist from Standard Oil of New Jersey ran preliminary tests in Israel in 1962 but the firm never invested further.

One Canadian company and several large Israeli conglomerates and financial firms are also involved in exploration.

Since the creation of the state in 1948, about 300 oil wells have been drilled in Israel. Critics say this is far too few to determine whether there is oil.

They say Israel has failed to have a consistent oil policy.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:00 Children's Programme
19:00 Programmes Review
19:10 Programme on Sport
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:10 Comedy: Barney Miller
22:15 Cinema "84"
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Barney Miller
21:10 Documentary: The Jewel in the Crown
22:30 News in English
22:15 Play of the Week: All for Love

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM
partly on 95.60 KHz, SW
07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 Pop Session
11:00 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
13:30 News Bulletin
14:00 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Fiction
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
22:30 News Headlines
23:00 Evening Show
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Rock back the Clock 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:10 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Arthur Rubinstein 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Anything for a Laugh 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Red Piper 10:30 Blind Spot 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues 12:00 Discovery 12:30 The Tone Poets 12:30 News 12:30 News about Britain 12:15 Letter from London 12:25 Scotland This Week 12:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsday 14:15 Time Remembered 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Sherlock Holmes 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Talking about Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 Sports Round-up 19:00 World News 19:30 Commentary 19:15 After Hours 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12510 KHz
06:00 VOA Morning News on the hour, news summaries, daily business reports, science and medicine, sports reports, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups, documentary view-points, features 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Pablo Picasso" paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre at 5:00 p.m.
"Orientalist" original paintings, at the Alia Art Gallery.
"Jules Verne Prophecie de Notre Temps" programme at French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
American Cultural Library 41520
British Council 36147-R
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41903
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Ara Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Cliveden Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah. Jabal Luvabdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tues. - Sun. Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dat-

ing from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Sundays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luvabdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Fumais, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71321.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Assiout International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shuqban, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:13 Fajr
06:35 (Sunrise) Shuruq
12:46 Dhahar
14:09 Asr
17:41 Maghrib
18:23 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:05 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Baghdad (LA)
08:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Damascus (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (Saudi)
10:40 Kuwait (KAC)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
14:45 Laraca (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
18:30 Beirut (MEA)
18:30 Baghdad (LA)
18:30 Vienna (RJ)
18:30 London, Paris (RJ)
19:00 Tripoli (RJ)
19:05 Cairo (EA)
20:20 Athens (OA)
20:40 Rome, Damascus (Alitalia)
08:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
08:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:05 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Beirut (RJ)
06:30 Damascus (RJ)
06:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:05 Amman (RJ)
08:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Cairo, Tunis (Tunisian Air)
10:40 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Ashdod, Copenhagen (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:10 Riyadh, Dhahran (Saudi)
12:30 Rome, Madrid (RJ)
12:30 Vienna (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (EA)
15:40 Kuwait (KAC)
15:40 Dhahran (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls
Belgian franc 65.41 65.8
Dutch guilder 118

Jordan, PLO move towards joint action to solve Palestinian problem

By Ibrahim Noori

Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have taken new high-level steps aimed at reaching a joint approach to Middle East peace and a solution to the Palestinian problem.

King Hussein Sunday met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's military deputy Khalil Al Wazir, a few days after Crown Prince Hassan met Arafat and his senior aides during the Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, Morocco.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the talks between King Hussein and Mr. Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, covered "co-operation and co-ordination aimed at saving the (Palestinian) land and people."

Wazir had also conferred with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat. Diplomats said Monday they understood there had been little substantive discussion at these meetings on a joint action plan which King Hussein has said he wants to formulate with the PLO.

But they said the ground was prepared for substantive talks between King Hussein and Arafat at a future date.

Wazir told Reuters Sunday the Arafat-Hussein meeting "will herald a new phase in PLO-Jordan relations to the benefit of the Palestinian question."

The joint Jordan-PLO moves coincide with intensive activity by Egypt and some European countries to revive the Middle East peace process following Arafat's surprise meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last month.

Some diplomats believed Mubarak, whose country was invited to rejoin the Islamic conference organisation last week after a five-year suspension, might visit Iraq and Jordan shortly to give momentum to the peace process.

Egypt was boycotted by most Arab countries for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

King Hussein invited Arafat to join him in a joint bid for Middle East peace in a policy speech to the newly-summoned parliament earlier this month.

The PLO chief had been widely

expected here at the end of the Islamic summit last week but he went to Tunis instead. Wazir told Reuters Arafat would come here but did not say when.

It is not known whether Arafat will visit Amman before or after a proposed meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), a kind of Palestinian parliament-in-exile, expected some time next month.

Diplomats said that of the 564 PNC members, 154, all thought to be Arafat supporters, were in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and would not be allowed to attend the PNC meeting, probably in Algiers. It was not clear how much support Arafat would win among the remaining members, they said.

"Backing from the PNC would be useful for Arafat's image and also give a good start to the talks with King Hussein," one diplomat said.

Arafat has not been to Amman since last April when his talks with the King on a joint approach to Middle East peace came to a standstill.

King Hussein stood by Arafat in his struggle against Palestinian rebels, backed by Libya and Syria.



Olof Rydbeck

UNRWA head arrives to chair cabinet meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck arrived here Sunday to chair UNRWA cabinet meeting which started here Monday and which will end on Jan. 26.

Taking part in the cabinet meeting are the UNRWA field office directors for Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to high ranking staff from the Vienna-based agency headquarters.

UNRWA Deputy-Commissioner General Alan Brown, who is due to retire at the end of January, and his successor Robert Dillon, who will take over from then, are also attending the three-day cabinet meeting.

Mr. Rydbeck will meet a number of senior Jordanian officials during his visit. Mr. Rydbeck will also hold a press conference on Jan. 26.

Amendment goes before Lower, Upper Houses

Cabinet passes proposal to update voters list

By Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The government has introduced an amendment to the country's election law and referred its proposal to sessions of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament for debate and approval.

An announcement by the cabinet Sunday night said that the amendment was warranted in view of the fact that bi-elections are to be held in the East Bank within the coming two months.

A total of eight seats in the Lower House have become vacant following the death of deputies from the East Bank and it is now necessary to prepare lists of voters eligible to participate in the forthcoming elections, a cabinet statement said.

It said that the old voters list has become obsolete and unreliable, and therefore the amendment, referred to parliament, provides for these lists to be re-examined

and revised so as to incorporate those not included in the old lists.

The cabinet's decision is considered urgent and parliament is expected to meet Tuesday to consider the issue.

In view of the cabinet's decision, special election committees are expected to be set up in the various constituencies where bi-elections are to be held in the East Bank.

Those eligible to vote are all male and female Jordanians who are 20 years old and above.

The government is also expected to announce shortly the dates for bi-elections and also the dates by which time voters in the

relevant constituencies must have registered.

Bi-elections for one seat each are to be held in Amman, Tafleh and Irbid while in Balqa there are three and in Karak two seats.

To be nominated as a candidate an individual should have reached at least the age of 30, should not be a government employee or working for a government-owned institution or employed by an international organisation, unless he resigns his job within 10 days of the announcement of the election dates.

According to the election law, nominations should open at least 25 days before the election and should remain open for a period of five days.

The Lower House of Parliament will meet at 10 a.m. Tuesday under the chairmanship of its Speaker Akel Al Favez to consider the proposal while the Upper House will meet an hour later.

Tawjihi exams finish

AMMAN (Petra) — 45,000 female and male students Monday finished their nine-day first semester exam for the General Secondary Certificate (Tawjihi).

Director of exams at the Ministry of Education said that the correction of all the papers is expected to be completed by the end of the current month while the results will be announced by the end of next month.

'Oweidat opens Picasso anthology

AMMAN (Petra) — An anthology of the work of Spanish painter Pablo Picasso was opened Monday evening at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

Opening the exhibition, Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Dr. Abdullah 'Oweidat

praised the existing cultural co-operation between Jordan and Spain and called for further links in the interest of the two countries.

Parliament expresses full support

(Continued from page 1)

one people and part of one nation living on integrated soil.

Members of the one Jordanian-Palestinian family are now integrated into a nation of mutual concerns, worries and aspirations for overcoming a bitter reality prevalent in the occupied Palestinian territory, and are now working for liberating the land, restoring usurped rights and rescuing the people of Palestine from disintegration and the homeland from Judaisation.

The Jordanian-Palestinian will, based on a pan-Arab stand and international support, is capable of confronting threats, and restoring usurped rights.

Jordan-PLO moves

"It is only natural for our dialogue with the PLO to arrive at a practicable formula for co-operation with regard to liberating the occupied Palestinian land, Jerusalem in the first place, and releasing our people from the yoke of occupation — for securing the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination.

"This is a debt we owe the thousands of martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the noble cause, and is a duty we should carry out to honour the commitments we have towards those who suffered the

agony of the merciless invasion by the Zionist aggressors.

"We support Your Majesty's directive for the government to continue Jordan's support for our Iraqi brothers, who are defending their soil and rights, and their drive for ending the strife between two brotherly Muslim peoples on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect by each side of the other's acknowledged rights.

"Reviewing the general Arab situation, the Senate also shares Your Majesty's view regarding the need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold, which is essential for the Arab Nation as it is vital for Egypt itself.

Internal issues

"The Senate expresses full support for strengthening the Armed Forces in number as well as in equipment. We hope that the 'Peoples Army' law will be enacted to enable every citizen to take part in defending his country and safeguarding its rights.

"The development of the human potential, modernisation of educational programmes and expansion of cultural and sporting activities are among our goals that are essential for a balanced and comprehensive development in the country.

"The impact of international

recession and particular internal policies should not obstruct our way in examining the agricultural, industrial and touristic situation in the country for assessing suitable solutions to problems and the realisation of the principle of rewarding those who produce and backing their efforts for achieving food security in particular and economic security in general.

"Jordan's commitments to defend itself against Zionist expansion and the expenditure on development projects in the Five-Year Development Plan have greatly exceeded Jordan's financial resources. The Senate expresses great appreciation for Arab states and related funds' support for Jordan's economy in compliance with the Baghdad summit decisions. It also appeals to other Arab countries who have not provided Jordan with its share of aid to do so.

"As we shoulder our responsibilities under your pioneering leadership, we stress that the Senate will co-operate with Your Majesty's government in earnest, and through sincere and constructive dialogue to serve the country and the people. "We pray to God to preserve Your Majesty and enlighten your path."

Lower House's reply

Following are major excerpts from the reply to the King by the

Lower House which was delivered by its speaker, Akel Al Favez:

"The Lower House of Parliament, which is aware of the pressing political circumstances which obstructed parliamentary life in Jordan, expresses its appreciation and respect to Your Majesty for your initiative to restore parliamentary life on the basis of citizens' participation in laying down rules of parliamentary life and embodying the spirit of democracy and correcting the constitutional status which is considered one of the pillars of legislative authority.

"We are aware of our great responsibility towards our central cause, the cause of the Palestinian people and land. We are also aware of (Israel's) Judaisation, resettlement and gradual annexation plans and also of the various types of torture and intimidation to which our Palestinian people are subjected.

PLO role

"At the same time, we value the role of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, towards our kinsmen and land. We are very keen on strengthening ties of true brotherhood and co-operation with our Palestinian brothers in view of our joint belief that our interests, goals and destiny are the same."

Palestinians seek mechanism for success

(Continued from page 1)

Fatch Central Committee political report "to have failed attempts to establish a substitute Palestinian Organisation to the PLO", but have reportedly angered Mr. Arafat who apparently preferred them to have officially sided with his leadership.

Recent meetings of the Fatch leadership in Tunis, however, have stressed Palestinian unity which implies straightening out differences between Fatch and the two other organisations. The PFLP opposes a resumption of talks with Jordan but DFLP has a representative in the PLO delegation during previous talks. The DFLP has expressed "reservations" about "the basis and the method" of the previous Jordan-PLO talks but has not yet given its stance on a resumption of the talks.

PFLP-DFLP role

The influence of these two organisations on Palestinian decision-making depends heavily on current reconciliation efforts to resolve differences between them and Fatch which emanated from the surprise visit of Mr. Arafat to Cairo last month. Palestinian sources have told the Jordan Times that differences are almost cleared between Fatch and the DFLP, while Dr. Habash is reportedly adamant in his position. Dr. Habash has called for the resignation of Mr. Arafat from his functions as the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Moreover, during the meetings of Fatch leadership in Tunis a trend emerged

within the movement that calls for the adoption of resolutions that are based on majority decisions instead of consensus — a step that will minimise, if not diminish, the influence of the PFLP and DFLP in the decision-making of PLO. This trend, however, has also aroused opposition among some of the Fatch leaders who think that such a step might lead to further splits within the PLO.

Another factor that might influence the course of Jordanian-Palestinian talks is the split that has occurred within the PLO as a result of last May's rebellion. On the one hand, the split, which has produced a sort of polarisation within the PLO, has diminished the influence of pro-Syrian organisations. But on the other hand, the meetings of the Fatch leadership have shown a determination to prevent further splits in the PLO which implies that a consensus will be required on any formula reached between Jordan and the PLO. Such a consensus would be required also within the ranks of Fatch, for reactions to Mr. Arafat visit to Egypt have revealed the different perceptions in the movement.

Furthermore, opposition to Mr. Arafat's meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has shown that the conflict between the Fatch leadership and the dissidents was not necessary a struggle between "the moderates" and "the radicals" within the movement. Discussions that took place during the Revolutionary Council of Fatch indicated that "hard liners" still maintain ground within the movement, but the stance of "the radicals" has a little

bit been weakened as a result of the dissident movement within Fatch.

Moreover, it was the Central Committee of Fatch that vetoed the agreement reached by His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Arafat last April. But on the other hand, the last communiqué by the Central Committee has fully supported a resumption of PLO-Jordan talks in accordance with PNC resolutions and the Fatch summit resolutions. In addition, the Jordanian position toward a future settlement, as expressed in official statements, is seen by some members of the Central Committee as "encouraging signals" that might provide for a common platform on which joint political moves can be based.

Contrasting view

The Central Committee, however, and according to a report submitted by Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi to the Fatch Revolutionary Council two weeks ago, views that no settlement for the Middle East question is in the horizon. "Any settlement within the current balance of power in the area will be against the interests of the Palestinian people," Mr. Kaddoumi said. Another Central Committee member told the Jordan Times that intensified political moves of the PLO are not necessarily oriented towards a peace settlement. Yet the surprise visit of Mr. Arafat to Egypt last month has revived speculations about a French-Egyptian peace initiative in the Middle East. Palestinian sources told the Jordan Times that the ini-

tiative, which will be studied by the PLO, might be presented soon as a peace plan to the United Nations. The projected French-Egyptian plan recognises the Palestinian people right to self-determination, the PLO as the sole legitimate Palestinian representative and calls for the establishment of confederate ties between Jordan and the Palestinian state to be established.

Palestinian officials do not say if the projected Egyptian-French plan can serve as a possible basis for any agreement on joint political moves with Jordan "since the plan has not been presented yet."

During its recent meetings in Tunis, the Fatch Central Committee formed a sub-committee on relations with Jordan. Issues and decisions related to PLO-Jordan talks should be studied by this sub-committee in co-ordination with the PLO Executive Committee.

Fatch Central Committee sources said that the sub-committee was formed to assert "a collective leadership" and prevent "individual decisions and actions." The sub-committee, chaired by Mr. Arafat, includes Khalil Al Wazir, Hani Al Hassan, Mohammad Ghanem, and Mr. Kaddoumi.

Whether Jordan and the PLO will be able to reach a working platform for joint political moves depends on the upcoming meeting between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat. Mr. Arafat is expected here after completing a pre-scheduled West African tour which he started Monday.

Dr. Arabiyat regards the feed security of animals as important. Livestock are an important part of the food security for the population and therefore the nutritional needs of livestock should be a component of a food security plan. As water is a limiting factor for agriculture, Dr. Arabiyat suggests that, in addition to contingency plans for drought, there should be a pre-planned management scheme to cope with the possibility of drought.

Regarding livestock, he suggested that a long term policy including the development of ranges with fenced grazing to conserve the grassland areas should be implemented to prevent the whole area becoming overgrazed and therefore suffering more under conditions of low rainfall.

He said that the implementation of such a project would necessitate the building of storage facilities for feed and the drilling of wells in upland regions to ensure the lives of animals under the worst conditions.

WINTER REDUCTION SALE

Red Shoe Stores announces its final big sale of the winter season. 50 per cent off ladies shoes and handbags and 40 per cent off men's shoes.

Limited sale period.

Red Shoe Stores, Jabal Amman, Rainbow Street.

Winter cereal loss

Other effects of the late rainfall include the loss of the winter cereals, said Dr. Arabiyat. The planting season was lost leading to the loss of millions of dinars through the absence of the crop and the prices to be paid for imported cereals, he said, which in turn affects the country's trade balance.

"The cycle in the agricultural sector has been disrupted, this bad season will lead to less income for the farmers. This means that the farmers are in debt, loan repayments will have to be delayed resulting in a social and economic cost," he said. Dr. Arabiyat also commented that agricultural planning will be affected due to the loss of income to the farmer and that the drought has had "a multiple effect on the farmer with repercussions throughout the rural areas."

One of worst years

Dr. Arabiyat went on to say that if the yields of wheat are taken as a measure of the drought, this will be one of the worst years in the last 15 years. However, some sectors of agriculture will not be affected, for example the tree planting season is just beginning and rain now means that the drought will not affect this area. Also the poultry industry is not affected by rainfall as it takes place indoors and over 90 per cent of the poultry feed is imported. Dr. Arabiyat said. The irrigated areas are also unaffected by the low rainfall as they can use the stored water reserves.

Dr. Arabiyat said that the government cannot be blamed for the drought in the rainfed areas because it is a natural phenomenon. He said that some farmers tend to blame the Ministry of Agriculture for all their troubles instead of appealing to the system to help them cope with the situation.

Alleviating effects

One way in which the Ministry of Agriculture could help alleviate repercussions of low rainfall is through improving research and extension, and developing drought resistant varieties adapted to the climate of Jordan. Dr. Arabiyat said. He feels that applied research is a key issue for development of agriculture in Jordan as a means of improving production. He said that research and

extension should be considered a priority by the Ministry of Agriculture as this sector has not been performing well.

Dr. Arabiyat went on to say that the research that does go on in the universities, agricultural institutions and the ministry is not co-ordinated nor does it directly benefit the farmer.

He said "many of the institutions (in agriculture), even the lending agencies, do research but it is not co-ordinated and is even a waste of time and money in some cases. Some people do funny things in research, they plant, write numbers and put it in files and it is not beneficial. "The effectiveness of research has not yet been seen in this country but a major part of agricultural development could result from a co-ordinated effort."

Dr. Arabiyat also said that imported technology on a large scale is impractical for Jordan: "Technology should be limited to the resources of land and water," he said, "and we don't need to import all the technology," he added.

Pooling research

One way in which the resources for research could be pooled is through the building of an institution devoted to applied agricultural research, said Dr. Arabiyat. He continued: "The building of a National Research Centre is being considered; this was mentioned in the 1981-85 Five Year Plan and now the possibility of having an independent institution to manage all the agr-

icultural research is an important consideration to avoid duplication of experiments and to serve the farmer."

Dr. Arabiyat said, "at present, most of the research in the Ministry of Agriculture is adaptive but they lack the researchers, the facilities or the atmosphere for research, whilst the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan has the staff, the equipment and the facilities but the motives for research are academic."

He said that the pooling of resources in a national centre could concentrate on the priorities of the nation, such as the development of hybrid varieties adapted to the climate, pest control, improved cropping patterns for diversification and animal husbandry. This could also improve the extension services leading to increased production, he said.

Dr. Arabiyat is known in agricultural sectors for his outspoken views on the subject of co-ordinating the various agricultural institutions under the umbrella of the Ministry of Agriculture to avoid duplication and wastage. He is very active in the Agricultural Engineers Association, of which he is president, and is very concerned about agricultural policy in Jordan.

He said that the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Mohammad Bashir, has a daunting task to overcome the present effects of the delayed rains in addition to long term policies of improving the agricultural sector through marketing and development programmes.

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The presence of the American forces in Lebanon is considered by the opposition groups to be another reason for the deteriorating situation and the outbreak of violence. There is in fact not a single factor indicating that the Lebanese question will be settled in the foreseeable future because there is no hope of the national reconciliation team reconvening in Geneva to arrive at a solution. But perhaps the most ominous thing that is happening now is the opposition groups' shelling of the presidential palace and east Beirut. The resumption of shelling does not solve the issue and instead of causing further bloodshed the opposition groups should come forward with constructive proposals to end the ordeal of the Lebanese people.

Let the 16-inch guns of the New Jersey roar. let them record the deaths of Americans, of Lebanese, or Palestinians, of Syrians and of all the others who have tried in vain to build a land of peace amidst the clamour of soldiers and their weaponry.



Equally, there may be a question about the special relationship with the U.S., particularly after events in Grenada. The official answer to that is that there was a temporary breakdown



"Really, Mr. Reagan! Who d'

ou think you are? ME!"

His influence is particularly strong in Sichuan and Guangdong, two of China's richest provinces where he was worked in the past.

istic press is now being subtly linked with that of the Chou. Magazines publish photographs of him sitting by a lake, the loving grandfather, helping his granddaughter throw bread to the ducks.





THE JORDAN TIMES DIARY, which makes its debut today, is all about people in the news — those who come near making it for the regular news items but finally miss the chance or the others whose stories are difficult to reprint anywhere else in the newspaper. It is not a gossip column, although some will inevitably think so. But it is going to be light-hearted and, hopefully, entertaining and useful as well. The column will be regular in that it is scheduled to appear only once a week on Tuesdays for now, and maybe more frequently later on. Welcome along.

The first item is evidently about journalists and their relationship with the government. Last year, the Journalists Association submitted a request to the competent authorities to install 30 telephone lines in the homes of those members who are not on the phone. There are about 130 journalists registered with the association of whom only 100 are connected to the telephone exchange, and the other 30 needed telephone connections to "perform their duties", the request said. The matter was taken up at ministerial level at the time, but the two ministers involved in processing the request could not reach a compromise on it. So the issue was referred to the council of ministers, headed then by Mr. Mudar Badran, which in turn had to take a vote on the request. Most ministers said "no", and "journalists had to be treated like everybody else in waiting for their telephone lines". Now, the journalists, with the new government and all are going to try again to secure their lines, and are optimistic that their request will be granted this time. There is only one hitch though: The minister of communications in the old government retained his same post in the new cabinet of Mr. Ahmad Obaidat and, moreover, he still holds his line. What should the journalists expect? asks everybody around.

The recall of the Lower House of Parliament earlier this month was welcomed by great many Jordanians as one step towards democratisation and more participation by the people in running the affairs of the country, but the move inevitably had its setbacks for some prominent Jordanians. Those who were most adversely affected were none other than members of the National Consultative Council (NCC), which had to be dissolved prior to the return of Parliament. To several of the promising, relatively young, members of the NCC there was no problem however. The lucky ones were either appointed to the Senate, or became ministers, or had an original seat in the recalled House. Some of the less fortunate would-be politicians now have no more than their clinics, law or engineering offices to fall back on, but that would not bother them in the least, and an unknown number of them is already gearing up for the upcoming by-elections for the eight vacant seats for the East Bank. "It would be sardonically ironic if I were not elected to parliament in one of those by-elections," said a former NCC member who was one of the most vocal supporters (in the dissolved council) of the return to parliamentary life. "But if I weren't, there would be enough democracy to have me quoted in your newspaper on it — and that would make up for the personal loss", he concluded.

While on the subject of parliament, its most interesting session so far was its first. After His Majesty the King delivered his speech from the throne, and the Upper House met to elect two deputy speakers and the committees, the Lower House had to elect a new speaker, as a top priority, to succeed Mr. Kamel Ureika. In the meantime, the eldest member of the House, Mr. Abdullah Al Shraideh, took the chair, but instead of moving on promptly with the agenda, he preferred to deliver kind of a political speech, sending the prime minister and the members of the government, his colleagues and the invited guests into cheers and laughter. Not that Mr. Shraideh, who must be in his eighties, was unalert or unintelligent. He knew the dynamics of the House and the members very well and knew exactly what he was doing. But he insisted on giving his speech, which, it must be admitted, was a bit controversial, or at least unconventional, in full, and despite frequent interruptions by the House of Parliament's secretary general and his colleagues to get on with the agenda, instead. The interim speaker was so stubborn, and at the same time so witty, in demanding to finish off his speech first that nobody in attendance of the session could resist a laugh or a cheer, up to the point of electing the new speaker, Mr. Akel Fayez. A lot of the guests at Parliament House thought the incident at the first ordinary session of the Parliament, since 1972, augured well for the new government, but ministers apparently did not agree and thought of censuring the use of the story in the press — until now, that is.

Isam Al Tal

WHO seeks 'health for all' through modern-traditional medicine merger

By Colin Tudge

The World Health Organisation (WHO) seeks "health for all" by the year 2000. Reaching this goal will mean using traditional healers. A recent WHO report explains why, and how this will work.

LONDON — When the World Health Organisation declared its intent to achieve "Health for all by the year 2000", it knew that this goal could not be reached with "modern" medicine alone.

Even if there were enough doctors to go round, their work would be far too expensive for the mass of humanity. So the World Health Assembly of May 1978 thus decided that traditional healers and midwives, previously seen by "modern" doctors as obstacles to progress, must be integrated into the world's official medical services. A recent WHO report, "Traditional Medicine and Health Care Coverage", describes how this can work.

Without traditional medicine, most Third World people would have no medicine at all. In Africa, according to Dr. Mamadou Koumare of Mali, there is one traditional healer for every 500 people, but only one "doctor" for every 40,000. In Ghana, 85 per cent of the meagre health budget is spent on only 10 per cent of the population — leaving nine million people to make do on the remaining 15 per cent.

In the villages, where 75 per cent of Ghana's people live, there is only one Western-style salaried physician for every 100,000 people. As Dr. Robert Bannerman notes in the WHO report, "It is not surprising that the rural-based

indigenous healers should assume so much responsibility for community primary health care". Another author says, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em".

But those who are about to be joined are a mixed lot. Many traditional systems compound medicine and religion. The practitioners may conduct rituals to ward off the evil eye or to persuade the soul back into the body.

Other healers — bone-setters, massagers and traditional birth attendants — simply practise specific medical skills; some are full-time, some part-time. Many acquire their skills by apprenticeship, others (the kind that evidently throw some of the authorities through correspondence courses).

The finest systems of traditional medicine are at least as ancient and subtle in rationale as Western medicine. These include Unani, primarily Arabic but now practised in India and Pakistan. Ayurveda, in India and other countries of South East Asia, whose practitioners attend the spirit as well as the body; and the traditional medicine of China, which includes such practices as acupuncture.

All these systems were once way ahead of Western medicine. As Wang Pei of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking points out, the Chinese practised laparotomy (cutting into the abdomen with anaesthesia in

the 2nd century A.D., and were inoculating against smallpox centuries before Europeans discovered the Americas.

All of these established systems lack recent histories of experimental science. But with their intricate scholarship and mass of practitioners (223,000 ayurveds are registered in India alone), they are as able to borrow the skills of Western medicine as Western medicine is to embrace them. The modern ayurveds of India, with their four and a half years of formal training, learn basic precepts of Western medicine, and the Chinese actively seek a synthesis between Chinese and Western techniques.

Such systems may take integration in their stride. Others, much less sophisticated, are far more fragile. Collaboration with Western-style doctors could all too easily mean obliteration, with the traditional healers used simply as extra pairs of hands.

This would be unfortunate. First, many countries, especially in Africa and Asia, regard their traditional systems of medicine as a vital part of their heritage.

And traditional systems do have a lot to offer. Some of the South East Asian systems, for example, claim successes in treating conditions for which Western medicine has no sure cure, ranging from diabetes and peptic ulcer to bronchial asthma. Such claims are worth investigation and in some cases (as in a formal study of Ayurvedic methods of treating rheumatoid arthritis in India are already receiving it).

Even when the relationship

between traditional and modern practitioners is unequal, with the modern clearly taking the lead, both sides may benefit.

Dr. Sheila Cosminsky, of Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA, describes how traditional midwives in South America, now being trained in the ways of Western hygiene and nutrition, have taught their teachers the value of a friendly, co-operative approach to obstetrics, rather than an authoritarian one. Many of their obstetric practices, such as delivery in an upright position or delay in cutting the cord, are now being re-adopted in the West.

Traditional herbalists know much that could be of value of the whole world. Dr. Norman Farnsworth is using a computer data-base at his own University of Illinois in an attempt to integrate all information on plants that show pharmacological promise, both to help traditional herbalists improve their skills and to give more information to Western chemists.

But it would be foolish to exaggerate the merits of traditional medicine or to pretend that its future relationship with Western medicine can necessarily be one of equality.

Western medicine seems to be the only system based firmly on statistical, scientific principles. This does not mean that it is without folklore, but that its assumptions and techniques are constantly subject to formal improvement.

Western medicine does not always supply better solutions. But the world's medical "est-



Magnetic field treatment of chronic bone fractures

ablishment" feels that it inevitably has the edge because the science at the heart of Western medicine is able to scrutinise critically — to establish over time whether a particular treatment works or not. So the establishment belief is that in the very long run traditional systems will tend to survive only in so far as they provide scientifically proven remedies — in other words, only in so far as they earn the approval of Western medicine. A key challenge for

Western medicine now is to apply its statistical principles to traditional systems.

For traditional practitioners will be around for some time. And though WHO's goal of providing health for all by the year 2000 may seem a grand dream, its present efforts to combine what the West has to offer with what the Third World already possesses may be one of the most significant advances in the history of health care. — Earthscan feature

Tibetan medicine regains prominence

By Wu Yuehui

PEKING — Zungu, a 32-year-old Tibetan woman was in a car accident last August and was taken to a hospital in Xigaze, a city in southern Tibet.

Examination revealed a bone fracture in her left thigh. It was not an unusual case. But, what complicated things was the fact that Zungu was almost six months pregnant and putting her in a plaster cast would affect her pelvis and result in an extremely difficult labour.

Doctors suggested either an abortion or a Caesarean birth. Zungu and her husband refused both. They wanted the child and did not want a Caesarean birth. So it was decided to try Tibetan medicine. Thus, Zungu was transferred to the Xigaze Hospital of Tibetan Medicine.

Doctors there thought that they could help her. They used a poultice dressing made of musk and 17 other medical herbs. This was bandaged and supported with a wood splint five-centimetres long

and one-centimetre wide. Dressing was changed every four days. Within 50 days the fracture had united and Zungu was discharged from hospital. In another two months her baby was born.

Over the past 2,000 years, the people of Tibet have accumulated a vast store of accurate observation and empirical knowledge in their fight against disease and illness.

Tibetan medicine has been much influenced by traditional medicine of the Han, China's main nationality, and Indian Veda medicine. When Princess Wen Cheng of the Tang dynasty married Songtsen Gampo, chief of the Tufan dynasty in 641 A.D., she brought with her many Chinese medicines and medical literature.

Tibetan medicines are derived mostly from vegetable, animal or mineral origin.

Internal medicine makes use mainly of drugs taken orally while external treatment include blood release, cupping, moxibustion, massage, steam treatment from boiling herbs, cold or hot dressings

and bathing with medical liquids. Contraindications and diet adjustment are viewed as an indispensable part of the treatment.

According to the "Jinshu Materia Medica," a Tibetan pharmacopoeia, written in the 14th by Tibetan pharmacologist Dima Danzengpenguon, there are 2,294 Tibetan medicines, a majority being herbal medicines.

Tibetan medicines are mostly prescribed in the form of tablets. Other forms include ointment, oil, powder, tea, syrup and infusion. A drug always has several ingredients, some over one hundred.

The "Pearl 70", a tablet used to treat partial paralysis, heart disease, high blood pressure, meningitis and various uterine disorders has over 70 ingredients, the main ones being pearl powder, rhinoceros horn and antelope horn.

The traditional Tibetan doctor in charge of Zungu's case, Gama, aged 60, feels every school of medicine has its own merits and limitations. "Generally speaking," he said,

"Western medicine produces quick results. It is most effective in handling acute cases, whereas traditional Tibetan medicine emphasises a permanent cure. It has original ways of treating chronic diseases."

Gamba Chuli, president of the Regional Hospital of Tibetan Medicine in Lhasa said that most of the drugs prescribed by traditional doctors are herbal medicine and have no side effects. Tibetan medicine stresses comprehensive treatment regarding the human body as an organic whole.

Gamba Chuli is recognised as an authority on Tibetan medicine. Both his father and grandfather were traditional doctors.

"We diagnose by feeling the patients' pulse and examining the tongue and urine," he said. "The most important method, however, is by inquiry," he added.

A dozen or more questions need to be asked, ranging from the patient's age, where and when he fell ill, his habits and customs, and certain physiological factors.



Preparing Tibetan medicines

"We think that disease is related to a number of factors: the weather, the patient's mental state and the change in his diet and life. My experience tells me that you can not come to any conclusion

before have all the information." Dr. Gamba Chuli said. The hospital president looks much younger than his 54 years. He has wrinkles and his hair is black without a bit of grey.

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Raiders trounce Redskins

TAMPA, Florida (R) — The Los Angeles Raiders turned the Washington Redskins' dream of a second straight Super Bowl victory into a nightmare Sunday night, trouncing the defending champions 38-9 to win the National Football League Championship.

The Raiders had swept to a 21-3 lead at halftime. The rout resumed in the second half, making it the most one-sided Super Bowl in the 18-year history of the final.

Los Angeles came through with big plays from the offense, the defense and special teams — including an incredible 74-yard touchdown sprint by running back Marcus Allen, a Super Bowl record. Allen, who was named the most valuable player of the game, wound up gaining 191 yards, another Super Bowl record, and scoring two touchdowns.

The Raiders never looked back after crushing to a 7-0 lead four minutes into the game when Derrick Jensen blocked a Jeff Hayes punt and recovered the ball in the end-zone for a touchdown.

Los Angeles made it 14-0 in the second quarter on a 12-yard Jim Plunkett to Cliff Branch pass. After Washington made it 14-3 on a 24-yard Mark Moseley field goal, the Raider defence came through.

With just seven seconds left in the first half, Washington quarterback Joe Theismann made a

critical mistake, deciding to throw the ball instead of running the clock out.

Jack Squirek intercepted Theismann's pass and ran it back five yards for a touchdown, giving Los Angeles their 18-point half-time margin.

The Redskins tried to mount a comeback. They took the opening kickoff in the second half, drove 70 yards and scored their first touchdown of the game on a one-yard run by John Riggins.

But Los Angeles replied with a 70-yard drive of their own, culminating in a five-yard Allen touchdown.

The Raiders wrapped up the game on the final play of the third quarter.

With the ball on the Raider 26-yard line, Allen took the ball to his left. When there was no place to go he turned completely around and raced 74 yards for his second touchdown of the day.

Chris Bahr wrapped up the scoring with a 21-yard field goal. While Allen was basking in his record-setting day, Washington's star runner Riggins had his con-

secutive playoff streak of 100-yard games broken. He wound up with just 64 yards.

The Raiders' win was their third Super Bowl triumph but the first since they moved to Los Angeles in 1982. Their previous victories were in 1976 and 1981 when they were in Oakland.

The victory also avenged a 37-35 loss to the Redskins during the regular season.

Riggins wasn't the only Redskin to have a bad day. Theismann never got his passing game going, throwing two interceptions.

Washington, who beat Miami 27-17 last year, hoped to become only the fourth team to win back-to-back Super Bowls, following in the steps of the Green Bay Packers, the Miami Dolphins and Pittsburgh Steelers.

President Reagan cracked a joke in the traditional presidential telephone call to the winners. He told Raider coach Tom Flores he had received a telephone call from Moscow, where the Soviets thought Marcus Allen was a new secret weapon that the United States would have to dismantle.

"If you turned them (Raiders) over to us and we put them in silos we wouldn't have to build the MX missiles," he added. "But it's been great. You've proved tonight that a good defence can also be a good offence."



Irene Epple of West Germany, main hope of claiming gold medal at the Winter Olympics at Sarajevo.

West Germany expects return to gold standards at Sarajevo

By Paul Radford
Reuter

BONN — The West German squad for next month's Winter Olympics in Sarajevo look set to put behind them the disappointments of the Lake Placid Games in 1980, when they failed for the first time to win a single gold medal.

At least four of the 86-strong team appear to have a chance of striking gold this time and the squad should be competitive enough to overcome 1980's modest haul of just two silvers and three bronzes.

Most hopes of a return to the gold standard rest on the skis of Irene Epple, 26, silver medalist in the giant slalom four years ago.

Epple has concentrated on the downhill this season, winning the opening World Cup race in Val d'Isere, France — her first downhill victory in 11 years on the international circuit.

Three second places in later races have given her a clear lead in the downhill standings.

With eligibility rules preventing her main rival, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, going to Sarajevo, it would be a big disappointment if the popular Epple did not pick up a medal.

Her sister Maria, 24, is inconsistent but could win a giant slalom and was also eliminated.

lomb medal while 14-year-old Marina Kiehl has shown great promise this season and must have an outside chance of a medal in either the downhill or giant slalom.

The German men have not won an alpine medal since 1964 and look weaker than for years this time.

The figure skaters unquestionably make up the most formidable section of the team with both Norbert Schramm and Claudia Leistner nurturing hopes of Olympic gold.

The flamboyant Schramm, European title-holder and runner-up in the World Championships in 1982 and 1983, slipped to third place in this year's European Championships in Budapest last week after disastrous start in the compulsory figures.

But Schramm, 23, believes he is still improving after injuries last year set back his training programme and it would be dangerous to write him off.

Schramm has taken on a new trainer recently in U.S.-based Carlo Fassi and his wife Christa. Fassi has trained the last two Olympic Men's Champions, Britons John Curry and Robin Cousins, and the Fassis will be helping Schramm in his Olympic buildup.

Schramm's elegant compatriot Rudi Cerne, 25, was second in Budapest, his first major medal in six years of top-level competition, and will be in the running for the bronze in Sarajevo, where the favourite will be American Scott Hamilton.

Leistner, 18, missed the European Championships because of a knee injury, but will be fit to compete at Sarajevo and is well able to rout the opposition. She was third in last year's Europeans, then improved to second behind American Rosalynn Sumners in the World Championships.

The European women's field

looked surprisingly weak as East Germany's Katarina Witt took the title despite sacking below her best. The watching Leistner saw nothing to worry her.

West German Champion Manuela Ruben, 20, took the European silver but will need a far better free skating performance to stand a chance of a medal in Sarajevo.

The nation's other gold medal hopes are in the nordic skiing disciplines.

Defending World Cup biathlon champion Peter Angerer, 24, winner of Thursday's 20 km World Cup race at Ruhpolding, West Germany, is the Olympic favourite over the distance.

Fritz Fischer, who is three years older, won the previous World Cup 20km event in Pontresina, Italy, and is also a medal candidate.

The biathlon relay team took the bronze in Lake Placid and look strong enough to repeat the performance.

Thomas Mueller, 22, who emerged this season with a surprise victory in the World Cup nordic combination in Schonach, West Germany, also looks to have good gold prospects though he would be happy to settle for any medal.

The four-man bob and two-man luge teams hope to challenge for bronze medals while cross-country skier Jochen Behle may be in the running for a first three place.

West Germany has entered all the Winter Olympic events but has little prospect in ice-hockey where the team is unlikely to improve on its fifth position in the 1982 World Championships.

Nor do the speed-skaters appear strong enough to mount a serious threat though Monika Holzer-Pflug, 28, the 1972 Olympic champion over 1,000 metres, competing in her fourth games, is in great form and may not be far off a medal place.

Bumphus of U.S. claims vacant WBA junior crown

ATLANTIC CITY (R) — American Johnny Bumphus survived a sluggish start and a fourth round knockdown to lift the vacant World Boxing Association (WBA) junior-welterweight title here Sunday.

Bumphus won on a unanimous points decision over Argentine Lorenzo Garcia in their 15-round clash which judge Cesar Ramos scored 144-142, Carlos Berrocal 146-143 and Ryoji Kashiwagi 144-142.

The title became vacant on the retirement of champion Aaron Pryor of the United States.

Bumphus, jolted by his early knockdown from a straight right to the chin, scored heavily with inside body punches which overshadowed Garcia's booming rights to the head.

The American, who likes to stay on the outside and box, changed tactics on orders from his cornerman, who said he thought the judges would take points away from Bumphus for being cautious.

Bumphus' best round was the eighth, when he landed several combination punches, including a series of three body blows and a

sharp left hook to the head. The bout developed into fierce attack and counter-attack in the 11th round as Bumphus unleashed rapid combinations to the head and body while Garcia responded with big rights to the head and left-and-right combinations to the head and body.

Both fighters, apparently weary, began to tire late in the fight. "In the first five rounds it was a boring fight," said Bumphus later. "He was out of my punching range. I think my body shots finally slowed him down and at the end of the fight I was landing real strong."

Bumphus was the 139-pound U.S. Olympic trials champion in 1980, the games the United States boycotted.

Bumphus turned professional late in 1980 in search of a second dream — the junior welterweight title. "I've had some tensions since then — not pressure that people have put on me but pressure I put on myself."

"This was one of those things I just had to do for myself and I'm grateful to be able to fulfill my dream."

Monte Carlo Rally gets rolling with snow on the way

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (A.P.) — The 52nd Monte Carlo Rally, the oldest auto competition of its kind, started rolling Sunday with 209 teams leaving eight European starting points and heading into snow.

Mild weather and nearly clear roads have been the rule for the rally during the past two years, but there is heavy snow already with more forecast to come during the six-day event in southern France, where races against the clock will be staged on closed roads.

Audi, led by German Walter Rohrl, is favoured if the snow lasts, with Lancia reported to have the edge if it melts.

Rohrl left Lancia after it won the World Rally Championship against Audi last year. The 1983

rally driving champion Hannu Mikkola of Finland and Swedish winter expert Stig Blomqvist are in the other Audi Quattro tour-wheel-drive cars, with France's Bernard Darniche.

The Monte opens the 1984 championship and Lancia's defence is keyed by Finn Markku Alen, a Monte veteran and second to Rohrl last year, backed by France's Jean-Claude Andruet and Italians Attilio Bettega and Massimo Biasion.

Snowy conditions were reported in several of the starting points as the cars set off on routes of about 1200 kilometres (730 miles) to join up in Aix-les-Bains in southern France. The serious competition starts from there Monday evening.

Chappell to make farewell international appearance

CANBERRA (R) — Former Australian cricket captain Greg Chappell makes his farewell international appearance for a Prime Minister's XI in a one-day match against the West Indies here Tuesday.

Chappell, who captained Australia a record 48 times in tests, announced his retirement during the fifth test against Pakistan earlier this month.

Fast bowlers Dennis Lillee and Jeff Thomson, the scourge of international batsmen for a decade, will also be seen in harness for the last time. Lillee is bowing out of cricket at the end of the season.

Although the fixture is billed as a friendly invitational match, Kim Hughes, skipper of the Prime Minister's XI, said he was sure it would be tough and competitive. Six of his side will be taking part in Australia's tour of the West Indies beginning next month.

"I'm sure Dennis (Lillee) won't be doing any favours for the West Indies and I'm just as sure they won't be giving us too many half-

volleys," he said.

Apart from Hughes, others in Tuesday's side who will be touring the Caribbean are John Maguire, Greg Matthews, Steve Smith, Roger Woolley and Greg Ritchie.

The West Indies, leaders of the World Series one-day Cup competition currently being played in Australia, could be without master batsman Viv Richards Tuesday because of a groin injury.

Skipper Clive Lloyd said others nursing injuries included Eldine Baptiste, Wayne Daniel and Joel Garner.

FIFA chief meets World Cup officials

MEXICO CITY (A.P.) — Joao Havelange of Brazil, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), held the first of several closed-door sessions planned to discuss the 1986 World Cup, El Nacional reported Sunday.

The meeting took place Saturday and the topics of discussion were not revealed to the press. El Nacional, the official newspaper of the Mexican government, reported.

The newspaper reported Havelange also was scheduled to meet late Sunday with officials of the Organising Committee of the 1986 World Cup.

That meeting also would be behind closed doors, the newspaper said.

Further drug tests for Olympics

LOS ANGELES (R) — Olympic medical commission chairman Prince Alexandre de Merode said Sunday his panel may recommend tests for a wider range of drugs at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Prince Alexandre has already announced that competitors will be tested for excessive amounts of testosterone, a hormone which increases strength, and for caffeine, which is a stimulant.

He told a press briefing his commission would report on the effects of human growth hormones at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Sarajevo on the eve of the winter games.

The prince did not name any specific drugs under consideration but said: "If we have a good certificate, we will take action in time for this summer's games."

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INDIAN REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION — 1984

All Indian nationals are cordially invited to the Republic Day function on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 10:00 hours at the Indian ambassador's residence between the Third and Fourth circles.

PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
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A Japanese construction company operating in Amman, is seeking an accountant. Candidates must have more than two years experience with foreign companies. English language is essential.

Contact tel: 667537 between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

TIME

GROWTH, UP, INFLATION DOWN (Report from Time's board of economists)
BRITAIN LEADS EUROPEAN RECOVERY (BOARD OF ECONOMISTS)
READY ON THE SLOPES
WHO'S WHO AT SARAJEVO (Cover story on winter Olympics)
A MODEST THAW? (Shultz-Gromyko meeting)

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 24 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programs will be offered.

1. The intensive program in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday — Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 100 per term.
2. The regular program in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 — 7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Center for registration between 21 January and 8 February 1984

Danish Jordanian Dairy Co. Ltd.


Invites you to taste the different products of **KAROLINE** at the following Supermarkets on the following dates:

January 25, 26 and 28
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January 29 - 31st
At HI-WAY SUPERMARKET
PICCADILLY SUPERMARKET
SWEET SUPERMARKET
AL BARQ SUPERMARKET

February 1, 2, 3
At JORDAN SUPERMARKET
SAFWAY SUPERMARKET
NOWIRAN SUPERMARKET & RAINBOW SUPERMARKET.

February 6, 7 and 8
At KHALAF STORES.



مركز اسن الأمل

Time predicts lower inflation in W. Europe

NEW YORK (R) — Time magazine said Sunday that inflation in Western Europe this year would drop to an average 6.8 per cent and unemployment would remain level at 10.5 per cent.

The magazine's European Board of Economists predicted also that Western Europe would have an average economic growth rate of 2.5 per cent, with Britain leading the field at 3.5 per cent, followed closely by West Germany.

The 9 major European economies will produce a surplus of \$30 billion in trading goods and services this year, Time said.

Britain's representative on Time's board, Mr. Samuel Brittan, assistant editor of London's Financial Times, said inflation in Britain would drop from 5 per cent to 4.5 per cent and the number of unemployed would decrease half a point to 11.9 per cent.

Mr. Herbert Giersch, director of the University of Kiel's Institute for World Economics, said West Germany's growth will slow to 2 per cent against 2.25 per cent last year. Unemployment will decline slightly to 8.75 per cent and inflation will remain at 2.5 per cent.

Mr. Jean-Marie Chevalier, professor of economics at the University of Paris-Nord, said last year and this year would mark the first time in 30 years that France has registered growth rates of less than 1 per cent in 2 consecutive years.

Inflation would slow to 7.5 per cent from 9 per cent last year. But unemployment would rise slightly. France's trade deficit would drop to \$5.5 billion in 1984, Mr. Chevalier said.

Italy's gross national product would rise from just about zero last year to 2.5 per cent this year, and inflation would drop to 11 per cent, according to Mr. Guido Carli, former governor of the Bank of Italy.

Central Bank of Jordan denies partnership proposal

AMMAN (R) — The Central Bank of Jordan said Monday no official proposal had been made to Egypt's Arab Land Bank to take the Syrian Jordanian Bank as partners following a government edict on local shareholdings in foreign banks.

"Banking sources said earlier that the Arab Land Bank, which has agreed to give Jordanians 51 per cent equity, had turned down the government proposal to avoid problems with Syria."

The governor of the central bank, Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, told Reuters: "No official proposal in this respect had been made to the Arab Land Bank at any time, although we may have talked about it."

He said the central bank was at present concerned with "Jordanisation" of foreign banks here, "but we are not pressing them in any way on how this should be



Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi

done."

The Syrian Jordanian Bank was established in 1980 with an authorized capital of 2 million dinars (\$5.3 million) and a paid-up capital of 1.6 million (\$4.3 million).

But the bank's original registration was withdrawn in August 1982 after Syria refused to allow it to open a branch in Damascus, the banking sources said.

Jordan agreed to compensate Syria for its 50 per cent equity in the bank on the basis of the book value at the time the registration was withdrawn, but this has still to be settled, the sources said.

The bank has in the meantime retained its name and continued operations under a temporary management.

The Central Bank of Jordan owns 35 per cent of the bank and the Jordanian government Pension Fund 15 per cent.

Jordan stock market chief says 1983 was good year



Hashem Sabbagh

AMMAN (R) — Turnover in Jordan's official stock market, the Amman Financial Market (AFM), rose in 1983 and the market should have a good year this year, its general manager Mr. Hashem Sabbagh said.

"Given a better political situation in the region, new markets opening for Jordanian products as well as continued remittances from Jordanians abroad and Arab aid, we should have a good year in 1984 as well," Mr. Sabbagh told Reuters.

Market turnover last year rose to 140.6 million dinars (\$374 million) from 128 million (\$341 million) the previous year and 5.6 million dinars (\$14.9 million) in 1978 when the AFM was set up, he said.

A total of 61.1 million shares were traded, 33.2 per cent more than in 1982.

The AFM share price index fell 45.3 points or 22.5 per cent, he said, attributing the decline to conflicts in the region and recession.

In the primary market, 66 million dinars (\$176 million) worth of new shares and 22 million dinars (\$59 million) worth of new bonds

were issued last year, in addition to 12 million dinars (\$32 million) in government development bonds.

There were 95 companies listed on the exchange at end-1983, with another 14 on the over-the-counter market, and about 110 more were expected to be listed in

1984, he said. Mr. Sabbagh said the AFM would next month move into a new, bigger building, where a computerised screen displaying trading data is to be introduced, replacing a blackboard used on the trading floor of the present premises.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A fine day and evening for you to adopt a new and more advanced attitude and more optimism in whatever confronts you today or tonight. Combine intuition and judgment.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you get out of some tiresome rut you may be in, you can replace it with something very interesting and lucrative.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have a splendid sense of artistry and beauty and should utilize this to your greatest advantage.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan to enjoy sports with good friends whose interests are similar to your own. Set up appointments with them.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Good day to extend invitations to friends or relatives that you like and then entertain them well.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) By complimenting allies, you can have a better relationship in the future. A good day to call on friends you've neglected.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get your property looking more modern and increase its value. Get advice from an expert who can show you how to add to income.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Pursuing some personal aim that means much to you can easily see you gain it, if you get others to assist you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have to decide which private aims are most important to you and then you can get after them in a positive way.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to state your aims to allies and friends who can help you to gain your finest goals.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Concentrate on doing something for a higher-up that would please this person and you get fine results.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Any new contacts you make today of persons whose ideas are different to your own will gladly go along with your views.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) State your plans to the one you love and get cooperation you need. Be happier together. A business matter needs your attention.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the ability to understand the needs and ambitions, of others and be helpful to them. Teach to think first about own needs and welfare and not let others impose upon him or her. Give a good education.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed lower with last week's peaks attracting profit-taking, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 10.1 at 816.8.

Discount houses were active and mostly higher on speculative demand fuelled by news that Gerrard and National is in bid talks with an unnamed company. Gerrard closed 41p up at 334 having touched 339 while Union Discount rose 52p to 760 after 770.

Government bonds eased as much as 1/4 point on renewed U.S. interest rate worries, dealers said. Gold shares drifted lower and North American shares were quietly steady.

ICI shed 14p to 618. Glaxo was down 15p at 790. Fisons lost 12p at 752 and Unilever fell 10p to 945 but Beecham was 3p up at 326 ahead of an analysts' meeting. Bowater closed 11p lower at 284 after in active two way business, dealers said.

Barclays was down 15p to 549 and other banks eased as much as 1p. Life insurance closed below the day's highs with Britannic down 12p to 518, while in lower composites losses ranged to 7p as in Phoenix Assurance at 438.

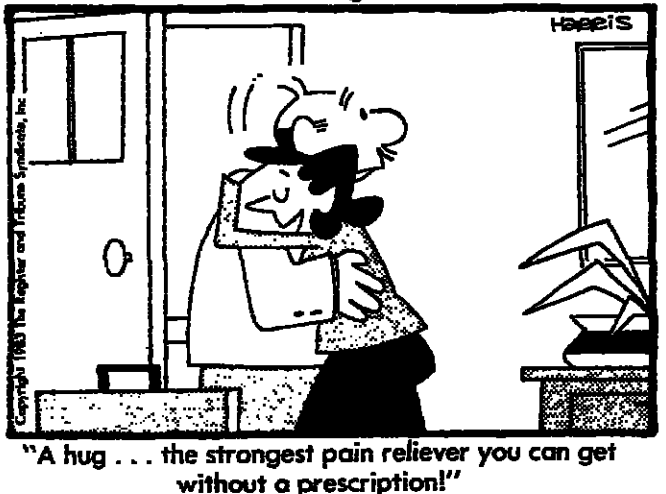
Oils were mixed with Shell up 5p to 615 while Ultramar was down 10p at 649 and B.P. shed 3p to 423.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

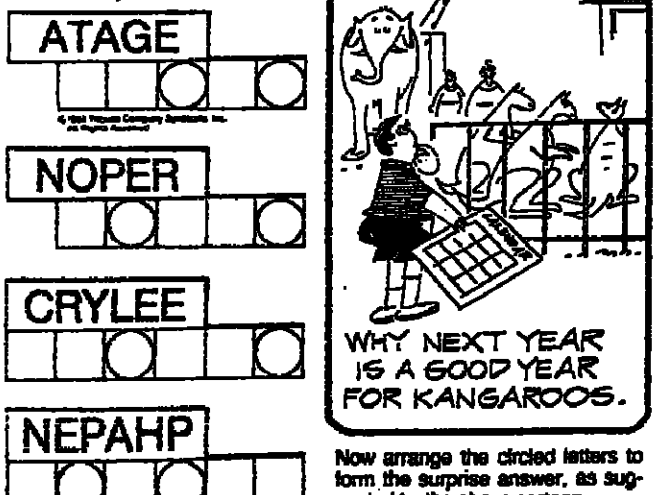
One sterling	1.4064/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2460/63	Canadian dollars
	2.8150/60	West German marks
	3.1660/70	Dutch guilders
	2.2365/75	Swiss francs
	57.43/47	Belgian francs
	8.6140/70	French francs
	1713.50/1714.50	Italian lire
	233.80/40	Japanese yen
	8.1650/1700	Swedish crowns
	7.8640/40	Norwegian crowns
	10.1975/2025	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	371.00/371.50	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: IT'S "O O O O" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXULT MOURN GUILTY PALACE

Answer: What tegula is — THE "GULP" OF MEXICO

Israel's '84 budget totals \$20b

JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli cabinet agreed Sunday night on a 1984 budget totalling over \$20 billion — but including a cut of \$169 million in defence spending.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens had balked at such a fall in his budget and, with the education ministry also fighting cuts, had been holding up approval of the overall budget.

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad said the decrease of \$169 million in defence spending "will definitely not affect the combat capability of the armed forces."

Defence spending will now amount to somewhat less than \$6 billion.

A government press announcement said the ministers had unanimously approved reductions in the defence and education budgets as worked out by a ministerial economic committee.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said the ministers were now

drawing up an "overall economic austerity programme, which will reduce the standard of living but not to the extent that the public will not be able to bear."

For weeks the government has been discussing spending cuts of 4 per cent as part of the finance minister's plan to reduce last year's \$5.3 billion balance of payments deficit and curb inflation, which hit 191 per cent in 1983.

Ministers agreed a spending ceiling of \$20.1 billion.

Most of the reductions in the education budget have been approved but a "certain gap remains between the education ministry's and the finance ministry's proposals which will be worked out later this week," Mr. Cohen-Orgad told reporters.

Meanwhile, railway workers, engineers from the Israel aircraft industry and defence ministry employees struck to back demands for compensation over wage

erosion.

The railway strike, entering its second week, is hurting exports and costing Israel's phosphate industry \$1 million daily, officials said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government lost votes last week on 3 minor motions in parliament and could face difficulty overcoming an opposition Labour Party no-confidence motion this week.

The motion attacks the government over a recent national insurance report which said poverty had doubled in the 5 years of rule by the Likud bloc's coalition.

The coalition controls 64 out of 120 seats in Israel's parliament.

The 3-member Tami Party, supported by working-class oriental Jews, has threatened to abstain or vote against the government if welfare benefits are curtailed.

Apple challenges IBM

CUPERTINO, California (R) — Apple Computer Inc. announced Sunday it would begin marketing its Macintosh computer this week in an attempt to recapture a lead it lost last year in the personal computer market to industry giant International Business Machine Corp (IBM).

Apple chairman and co-founder Mr. Steven Job told reporters at a press conference here that he expects the Macintosh to become "an industry standard."

The Macintosh will be on sale in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Australia within 3 months, Mr. Job said.

Apple created the personal computer industry when founders Mr. Job and Mr. Stephan Wozniak manufactured their first low cost

processors in Mr. Job's garage in 1977. At the time the only computers on the market were large, expensive machines used only by businesses and institutions.

It was an immediate best seller and some one million Apple systems were sold around the world. IBM's ascendancy has been at the expense of Apple, which reported a 73 per cent drop in earnings for the fourth quarter ended Sept. 30, to \$5.1 million.

The company also suffered from poor sales of its top-of-the-line Lisa computer, which was

considered by the market to be over-priced.

But Apple hopes to come roaring back with Macintosh and has built a \$20 million factory in Fremont, California, which can produce a computer every 27 seconds, Mr. Job said.

The firm expects to sell 350,000 Macintoshes this year.

The Macintosh is built around the same Motorola 68000 32 bit microprocessor used in Lisa. By comparison, IBM personal computer uses the Intel 8088 16-bit processor.

It also includes a "mouse", a hand-held device that allows the user to instruct the computer by pointing to a picture on the screen rather than typing on the keyboard.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

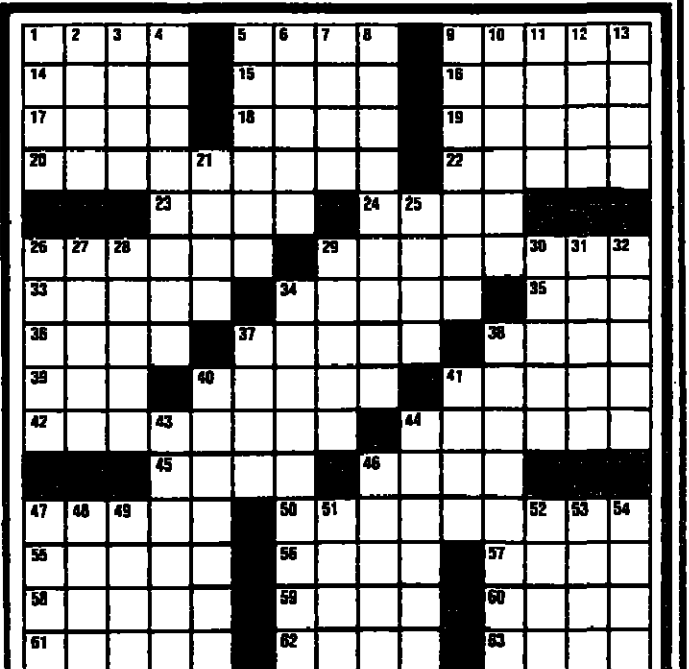


Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Nancy Mc Carthy

ACROSS	29 Meritoriously	47 Discoverer of N. Am.	12 Legal claim
1 Worry	30 Progeny of a sort	50 Supplies for fireplaces	13 Mother of Castor
5 Sheriff Dillon	31 Cries derisively	55 Idolize	21 Malacca
9 Bombard	35 Juvenile	56 Foul smelling	25 Chi-chi
14 Kind of wings	36 Periphrastic	57 Romantic	26 Young fish
15 Wings	38 Puny	58 Removes river	27 True up
16 Hair-raising	39 Unit	59 French	28 Musical sounds
17 — von Bismarck	40 Horseshoe	60 Hero	29 Labors
18 Membrane	41 With sweet, in music	61 Horse sound as oxen	30 Creative thoughts
19 Inspected, to a yegg	42 Pillages	62 Producer	31 Depart
20 Groundhog	44 Untied	63 Transmitted	32 Joined as oven
22 Palestra, for one	45 Merely		33 Tinseltown
23 Bide	46 Certain speed unit		34 Large wader
24 Desire		DOWN	35 Struggle for superiority
26 Fine fabrics		1 Deliberate	41 Puree
		2 Dorothy's dog	43 Needier or oboe
		3 Outside: prel.	44 Way up or down
		4 Clarinet	46 City in Idaho
		5 Singer Johnny	47 Bounders
		6 Island	48 Mid-east
		7 Eskimo	49 Gulf
		8 Soapstone	50 Philippine knife
		9 Trees for shipbuilding	51 Medley
		10 Cutting lines	52 Stow cargo
		11 Home, poet-ically	53 N.C. college
			54 Delta
			55 Stiff



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U.S., Soviets to resume talks on force reduction

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume talks March 16 on reducing conventional forces in Europe, but a Soviet return to talks on nuclear arms control remains in doubt, U.S. officials say.

Secretary of State George Shultz, in a television interview Sunday, confirmed the new start up date for the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations in Vienna that were suspended late last year.

He declined to list the American position in the talks, saying only that a key factor in the negotiations would be "adequate measures" to verify whether any agreements reached were being honoured.

Mr. Shultz, echoing views expressed by administration officials in the past week, said Moscow has shown no willingness to return to

separate suspended negotiations in Geneva on either medium-range or long-range nuclear weapons.

"In the field of nuclear arms, they have declined to set a date for resumption of the Strategic Arms Talks (START) and have said they have left the Intermediate Range talks (INF ... I don't know whether they will come back or not," he said.

Asked whether the threat of nuclear war had diminished, he said: "Yes, I think so. I think different strength diminished the temptation of somebody to use

their strength against you."

Moscow walked out of the INF negotiations in November after new U.S.-built Pershing-2 and cruise missiles began arriving for deployment in Western Europe. The Kremlin at that time also refused to set renewal dates for the MBFR or START talks.

Mr. Shultz said resumption of the nuclear arms control talks would have to be up to the Soviet Union, but he said the two superpowers were conducting "pretty good" informal discussions on related aspects of arms control such as the "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin.

"Our position is to be realistic about what they're doing, to be strong in our own capabilities and to be ready to engage in a reasonable negotiation," he said.

Mr. Shultz, who held lengthy talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Stockholm last week, described the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations as a "mixed picture."

Argentina, Chile sign agreement

VATICAN CITY (A.P.) — Chile and Argentina signed a declaration of peace and friendship Monday as part of a Vatican attempt to resolve a tense territorial dispute between the two South American neighbours.

The foreign ministers of the two countries, which came to the brink of war in 1978, declared "their decision to preserve and develop their relations in inalterable peace and perpetual friendship," the joint declaration said.

The signing of the declaration was seen as a major step toward the solution of the dispute over the Beagle Channel, that has been under Vatican mediation since Pope John Paul II became involved in January 1979.

The two-page documents were signed by Argentina's Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his Chilean counterpart Jaime Del Valle after a 38-minute meeting with Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

The foreign ministers exchanged a warm handshake at the close of the meeting in a frescoed Vatican hall.

Monday's declaration is expected to open what officials of the two countries and the Vatican have called the "conclusive phase" of the mediation effort.

It comes at a time of apparent improved atmosphere for dialogue, and will focus on the drafting of a final treaty which would define Argentina's and Chile's rights over the channel, which connects the Pacific and Atlantic oceans at the southern tip of South America and is believed to be rich in oil deposits.

Pope John Paul sent a proposal to both capitals in December 1981. Although its contents have never been disclosed by the Vatican, Argentine press reports said the pontiff suggested giving Chile all islands in the channel — including the largest ones of Lennox, Picton and Nueva. In exchange, Chile was reportedly asked to give up its 200-mile (321-kilometre) offshore claim on the Atlantic side.

Argentina has made it clear that it would insist on the so-called biocceanic principle, which theoretically gives Argentina all the rights on the Atlantic while Chile sticks to the Pacific side.

The report was signed by a three-member human rights delegation representing five U.S. medical and scientific organisations that visited the Philippines last year.

The report said certain elements in the government and armed forces grossly violated human rights, including killings, torture, illegal arrest and searches, disappearances and forced relocation of peasants.

It also said the weight of evidence suggested that President Ferdinand Marcos and military officials under his authority had not taken adequate steps to end abuses.

The palace said the report "offered no specific case or facts in making ... sweeping denunciations. It is apparent that the members of the delegation depended on unverifiable and unsubstantiated information in making their conclusion."

Neither Cardinal Glomp nor Mr. Walesa would comment on their conference, believed to be their first since Mr. Walesa congratulated the cleric on his saint's name day last spring.

The cardinal, dressed in scarlet robes, and the labour leader arrived separately for their meeting behind the closed doors of the chancery adjacent to Gdansk's state St. Mary's Cathedral, which dominates the picturesque Hanseatic port.

The 41-year-old labour leader left the chancery ahead of Cardinal Glomp, dashing through light

Oslo to hold meeting on spy scandal

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian cabinet meets for an emergency session Monday to discuss a spy scandal involving charges that a prominent Foreign Ministry official operated as a Soviet "mole".

Anne Treholt, 41, was picked up on Friday carrying confidential documents as he was about to leave the country.

The son of a former Labour Party minister, and once a junior government minister, Mr. Treholt is the first senior Norwegian official to be held on accusations of spying for Moscow. His arrest has shaken the country's political establishment.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch returned to Oslo from a holiday abroad Sunday night and said he would be given details of the case and study its implications at an emergency meeting of the government Monday.

Authorities say Norway's security police had suspected the pre-

sence of a Soviet "mole" in the Foreign Ministry after arresting a clerk there for spying in 1977. But the amount and nature of the information alleged to have been given to Moscow by Mr. Treholt remains unclear.

Foreign Minister Svend Stray and Justice Minister Mona Røkke said separately that the case was very serious. Political sources said it was bound to have a grave effect on Norwegian-Soviet relations.

Mr. Treholt's 15-year political and diplomatic career brought him to the very centre of Norwegian political life and gave him access to much classified information.

Security sources said authorities believe he was recruited by the Soviet KGB in the late 1960s. They said Mr. Treholt was a heavy gambler and needed money to pay off gambling debts, particularly from horse racing. This rather

than ideological reasons led to his alleged recruitment.

The son of a former Labour Party minister of agriculture, Mr. Treholt joined the Labour Party and rose to the post of junior minister for the Law of the Sea in Mr. Odvar Nordli's government in the 1970s.

In that position he was prominent in sensitive negotiations with the Soviet Union over dividing up the potentially oil-rich Barents Sea continental shelf and fisheries protection in the same area.

The security sources said he had access to highly classified documents regarding Norway's political deliberations and negotiating strategy.

He later joined the Foreign Ministry, served at the United Nations, attended a course at the Norwegian Defence College and returned to the ministry as head of information.

Zhao supports Trudeau's peace plan

VANCOUVER, Canada (A.P.) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Sunday he feels there has been some relaxation of international tensions since Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau began promoting his peace initiative.

The premier, in an interview taped for CTV's Canada A.M. said he had useful discussions with Mr. Trudeau in Ottawa on new aspects of the Canadian leader's peace plan and "I hope his new effort would be supported by more countries concerned."

Commenting on the prime minister's peace initiative, Mr. Zhao said: "Some signs of relaxation of international tensions have begun to appear." He offered no further elaboration.

Mr. Zhao, who attended a state dinner hosted by Senator Jack Austin at a downtown hotel Sunday night, is on the final leg of a 17-day North American tour to push for increased trade and cultural ties with Canada and the United States.

About 200 protesters, including

150 pro-Taiwanese demonstrators, were shouting and waving signs outside the hotel where the dinner was held. But when Mr. Zhao arrived, instead of entering through the main doors where a red carpet was laid out, he was taken in through a rear entrance and never saw the demonstrators.

The Chinese leader, the highest-ranking ever to visit Canada, was scheduled to leave for Peking Monday afternoon.

East German asylum-seekers reach West

WEST BERLIN (R) — Six East Germans who sought sanctuary in the U.S. embassy in East Berlin have arrived in the West after intervention by a lawyer said to be close to East German leader Erich Honecker.

The group walked into the embassy on the city's Unter den Linden Boulevard on Friday and said they wanted President Reagan to give them asylum in the U.S. because they could not endure a lack of freedom in East Germany.

After nearly two and a half days in the embassy, they were driven safely through a border point out of East Berlin into the West Sunday, the U.S. embassy said.

In a terse statement, the embassy said the group had left East Germany following negotiations with East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, believed by Bonn officials to be a confidant of Honecker, and popularly known as the "spy swap lawyer."

Mr. Vogel has for years been at the centre of a shadowy trade in political prisoners between East and West Germany. Bonn has paid huge sums to East Berlin for the prisoners, buying the freedom of about 1,000 a year.

Mr. Vogel has also been a key intermediary in exchanges of non-German prisoners, including the 1962 swap of U.S. U-2 spy plane pilot Gary Powers for Soviet

master spy Rudolf Abel.

The U.S. embassy would not give details of the terms of the release of the six who disappeared from public view once they crossed over from East Berlin.

The five men and a woman, aged between 19 and 43, came from East Berlin and Potsdam. They had said they would go on hunger strike in the embassy until they were granted exit visas.

They said they had repeatedly been refused permission to leave the country legally and two had served jail terms for trying to flee.

East Germans applying to go to the West often have to wait for years and many are refused permission.

Honduran officer dismissed for lying

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — A Honduran colonel has been relieved of his command for saying that a U.S. army helicopter downed by Nicaragua had been flying intentionally over the tense border region, political sources said Saturday.

They said Colonel Danilo Ferrera Suazo, commander of a Honduran brigade stationed on the border, had confessed to making

up the account. It was unclear whether he would be retired or reassigned.

Colonel Ferrera told the Washington Post last week that the helicopter — which was fired on by Nicaraguan troops after it strayed into Nicaraguan territory — was on a planned flight over the border area. Its pilot was killed in the Jan. 11 incident.

Col. Ferrera said the pre-

arranged flight plan, which he claimed to have been aware of three days in advance, included a stop in the border village of Cifuentes, site of frequent clashes between Sandinist troops and U.S.-backed right-wing rebels.

Col. Ferrera's accounts contradicted both the official U.S. and Honduran government versions which said that strong winds had pushed the helicopter off course forcing it to inadvertently stray into the border area.

Scandal costs Soviet deputy minister his job

MOSCOW (A.P.) — A deputy health minister charged with overseeing women's and children's medicine in the Soviet Union has been fired for her part in a wide-ranging scandal at the top of Soviet medicine.

The affair started to come to light last September, when the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya disclosed that a young surgeon had faked research for his doctoral dissertation.

The same newspaper disclosed Sunday that Deputy Health Minister Elena C. Novikova, 60, had been fired for "abuse" of her position made public only by the newspaper's continued probing.

Last Sept. 21, Sovetskaya Rossiya, newspaper of the Communist Party's influential Central Com-

mittee, revealed that a pediatrician at the respected medical institute in Perm in the Urals had forged research for his doctorate.

A committee of 16 medical experts established after "many months" that only 40 of the 106 case histories cited by Alexander S. Osmolovskiy in his dissertation on certain types of ulcerous entocollitis in children could be corroborated, the newspaper said. Of those, around half were not sufficiently well-investigated to allow conclusions to be drawn about their condition.

Mr. Osmolovskiy was stripped of his doctorate as a result, but the newspaper said no further action was taken against him and would not have been until it investigated his career.

Philippines denies human rights abuse

MANILA (R) — The Philippines Monday denied charges by five U.S. organisations that the military and government had committed gross violations of human rights.

The Presidential Palace said the charges, contained in a report issued last week in Washington, "constitute an unfair and malicious indictment of the armed forces and the government."

The report was signed by a three-member human rights delegation representing five U.S. medical and scientific organisations that visited the Philippines last year.

The report said certain elements in the government and armed forces grossly violated human rights, including killings, torture, illegal arrest and searches, disappearances and forced relocation of peasants.

It also said the weight of evidence suggested that President Ferdinand Marcos and military officials under his authority had not taken adequate steps to end abuses.

The palace said the report "offered no specific case or facts in making ... sweeping denunciations. It is apparent that the members of the delegation depended on unverifiable and unsubstantiated information in making their conclusion."

Neither Cardinal Glomp nor Mr. Walesa would comment on their conference, believed to be their first since Mr. Walesa congratulated the cleric on his saint's name day last spring.

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The 41-year-old labour leader left the chancery ahead of Cardinal Glomp, dashing through light

Warsaw (R) — Poland's foreign minister said Monday he believed that Western European countries would soon begin a gradual removal of economic sanctions imposed in retaliation for the declaration of martial law.

In an interview with the official PAP news agency, Mr. Stefan Olszowski said he had reached this conclusion after talks at a disarmament conference in Stockholm last week with eight of NATO's 16 foreign ministers.

"The results of the talks should soon bear fruit in the form of a gradual departure from the policy of restrictions by those Western European countries which had imposed such restrictions on Poland," Mr. Olszowski said.

The Communist authorities imposed martial law in December 1981, in response to the challenge to their rule by the now-banned Solidarity Union. It was lifted last July.

Mr. Olszowski, who met the foreign ministers of Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, said: "The substance of the talks shows realism in assessing the efforts we employ in resolving our social and economic problems is gaining the upper hand in the West."

Glemp, Walesa hold first private talks since May

GDANSK, Poland (A.P.) — Nobel Peace laureate Lech Walesa and Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, held their first meeting in nearly 10 months on Sunday, conferring privately for 20 minutes before a mass in the Baltic Port of Gdansk.

About 300 supporters of Mr. Walesa's outlawed Solidarity labour federation demonstrated briefly after the service, and then went home peacefully without interference by police.

Neither Cardinal Glemp nor Mr. Walesa would comment on their conference, believed to be their first since Mr. Walesa congratulated the cleric on his saint's name day last spring.

The cardinal, dressed in scarlet robes, and the labour leader arrived separately for their meeting behind the closed doors of the chancery adjacent to Gdansk's state St. Mary's Cathedral, which dominates the picturesque Hanseatic port.

The 41-year-old labour leader left the chancery ahead of Cardinal Glemp, dashing through light

snow flurries past a dozen waiting Western photographers and reporters who tried unsuccessfully to elicit comments from the men.

Leaving the cathedral after mass more than two hours later, Mr. Walesa confirmed he talked with the cardinal. But asked about what, he replied: "Don't ask me questions like that."

One of the half dozen Walesa aides who attended the service with him described the meeting as "nice," but said the labour leader would not comment publicly on it.

Mr. Walesa and his entourage sat in reserved pews at the front of the cathedral, which was packed with its maximum capacity of 10,000 people. Hundreds gathered outside.

Cardinal Glemp's willingness to meet with Mr. Walesa, who has been branded a subversive by the Communist government, underscored his tacit support for the labour leader's outspoken defence of free trade unions and political prisoners.

Congress to convene election year session

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — The U.S. Congress, after more than two months off the job, convenes an election-year session Monday to confront dilemmas left unresolved last year — U.S. military involvement in Lebanon and Central America and record budget deficits.

But the second session of the 98th Congress, which will be plagued by the pressures of upcoming presidential and congressional elections, is unlikely to produce solutions. Some legislators say that, at best, this session will be doing little more than laying the groundwork for major initiatives in 1985.

"Presidential years never are big legislative years... This is not going to be a big legislative year," Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., said Sunday.

In a televised interview, Sen. Baker made a plea for bipartisanship on the issue of how to control the government's red ink spending, particularly for "entitlement" programmes including food, welfare and other forms of assistance to individuals.

However, major legislation to reduce budget deficits was stymied last year by a stalemate between President Reagan, who

opposes tax increases to trim deficits, and U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who rules out further domestic spending cuts to cut deficits.

Mr. Reagan appears ready to blink until after the elections. Mr. Reagan reminded Congress of his position Saturday when he dismissed predictions that budget deficits — projected to stay in the range of \$180 billion a year — will choke off the economic recovery.

"I hope you'll keep in mind that economic forecasting is far from a perfect science," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address.

Meanwhile, Mr. O'Neill, a Democrat, told a labour audience last week: "I am ready to act to reduce deficits; as soon as we get back... If I get a call from the White House the work can begin tomorrow. If I do not I will still try but with no guarantee of success unless we get a Democrat in the White House next November."

Just as the budget impasse appears unbroken, Mr. Reagan's foreign policy supporters and critics in Congress also remain at odds.

In the House, pressure has been building since the last session of Congress adjourned Nov. 18 for

an end to the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. Mounting casualties among the servicemen stationed there has prompted talk of a move to force Mr. Reagan to withdraw the troops.

Mr. O'Neill compromised with Mr. Reagan last September and Congress approved an 18-month war powers resolution which would bring the troops home by April 1985. Mr. O'Neill, whose support was crucial to the adoption of that earlier resolution, has said he will move to amend it if there is not significant diplomatic progress in Lebanon.

Sen. Baker, though, said he was confident that a House-passed effort to pull the troops out could be blocked in the Republican-controlled Senate.

House Democrats also plan action on Central America, specifically an attempt to revive legislation Mr. Reagan vetoed last year that would extend a now-expired requirement linking aid to El Salvador with human rights progress there.

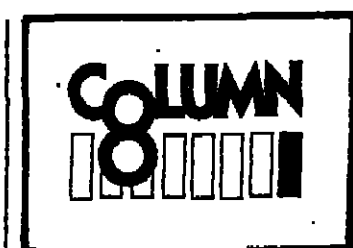
The recommendations of a presidential commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for \$8.4 billion in economic aid over the next five

years also will generate heated discussion. But politics will be the focus of attention this year and that concern will be demonstrated beginning this week.

Democrats who control the House of Representatives will be assuming their largest role in years in picking their party's presidential nominee, spending most of this week picking a delegation of 164 from the ranks of the current 267 House Democrats to be delegates to the nominating convention this summer. In 1980, only 37 house members were delegates to the Democratic national convention.

In addition, the tentative legislative calendar for the year is constructed to allow the maximum amount of time for campaigning. For example, House Democratic leaders have mapped plans that would have the House in session no more than 135 days this year. That includes work on Mondays and Fridays, which usually does not happen during election years.

Also, almost all of July and August will be given over to recesses for the two major parties' national conventions.



Test-tube triplets born

LONDON (R) — Test-tube triplets were born at the weekend to a 35-year-old London woman who had tried for 10 years to have a child. The babies, two boys and a girl delivered by Caesarian section on Saturday, weighed between five pounds 10 ounces and four pounds five ounces. The test tube triplets are the first in Britain. The world's first were born in Australia last year. A spokesman for London's Portland Hospital said the mother and three children were well. The parents are Adnan and Anne Maaye. Doctors said two earlier attempts to implant fertilised embryos in Anne Maaye's womb had failed. In test tube fertilisation doctors place several embryos in the mother's womb, hoping that at least one will survive. If more than one does, the result is a multiple birth.

Vagrants to be re-educated

JAKARTA (R) — Jakarta's beggars and vagrants are to be sent to a tiny island in the Bay of Jakarta for re-education. Deputy Governor Sarjono Suprpto said in an interview with the Sinar Harapan daily that the island, Tidung Kecil, was about five hours by speedboat from Jakarta. He said special camps would be built this year and vagrants and beggars would receive special working skills. They would then be allowed to return to their home towns or go elsewhere in Indonesia as migrants.

'Mad stabber' strikes 4 more

BANGKOK (R) — Bangkok's mystery slasher struck again on the weekend, killing four more foreigners in the back, a police spokesman said Monday. The Bangkok press dubbed the unidentified man the "mad stabber" after he knifed six strolling foreigners within one hour on Jan. 15. The victims, an American, a Briton, a Japanese, two West Germans and an Indian, all were slightly injured. The police spokesman said the latest victims last Saturday night were a Japanese, a West German, and an Australian couple. Their injuries were described as minor. Extra uniformed and plainclothes police had been deployed in foreign residential areas and tourist spots to track down the stabber since the case had a negative impact on tourism, police sources said. Eyewitnesses said the assailant was in his early 20s, had fair skin and short hair and wore glasses.

Syria hangs convicted murderer

DAMASCUS (R) — A convicted murderer and drug smuggler was hanged Monday in a public square in the northern Syrian city of Aleppo, official sources said. They said Ahmad Khazi Al Maghayri was arrested six months ago and subsequently tried and sentenced to death for murder on several counts and trading in illegal drugs.

China to build science park

PEKING (R) — Peking plans to build a vast science park for children costing 300 million yuan (\$150 million), the New China News Agency said Monday. The park will include a Toy Town, a Palace of Knowledge, an Electronic World and a World of Living Things, to receive 20,000 children a day, the agency said. It said the city government had given the go-ahead for the 178-hectare (440-acre) park, which will include a large lake, in the western suburbs. The park will be named after Soong Ching Ling, late honorary president of China and widow of Sun Yatsen, leader of the 1911 revolution.

3 remanded in big London robbery case

LONDON (R) — Three London men were charged in court Monday with a spectacular £6 million (\$8.5 million) hold-up last year. They were remanded in custody until Jan. 30. The robbery took place at an East London Security Express Depository, known locally as "Fort Knox", where large sums in cash from London stores had been taken for safekeeping during the Easter holiday weekend in April.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A987 ♠85 ♠7642 ♠86
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ Dble ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A83 ♠K95 ♠AK ♠QJ62
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠96 ♠KQ1093 ♠AK8 ♠J65
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠95 ♠AKJ85 ♠A95 ♠1076
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ83 ♠KJ92 ♠K85 ♠96
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with three clubs. What action do you take?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A8 ♠KQ965 ♠A83 ♠AJ3
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with three clubs. What action do you take?

THE GLOBE THEATRE

GEORGE CLOONEY

OPENING at Shmeisani

(Dolby System)

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